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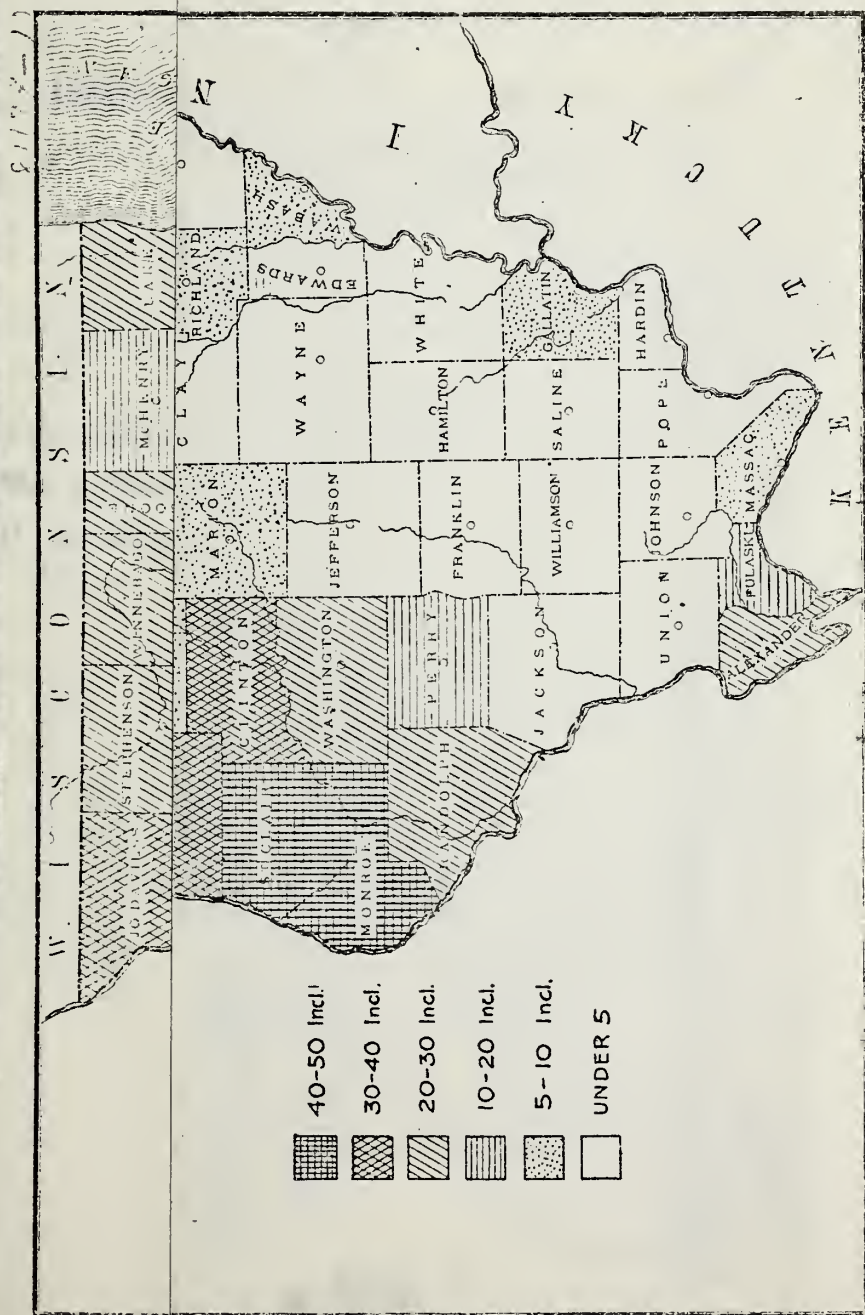


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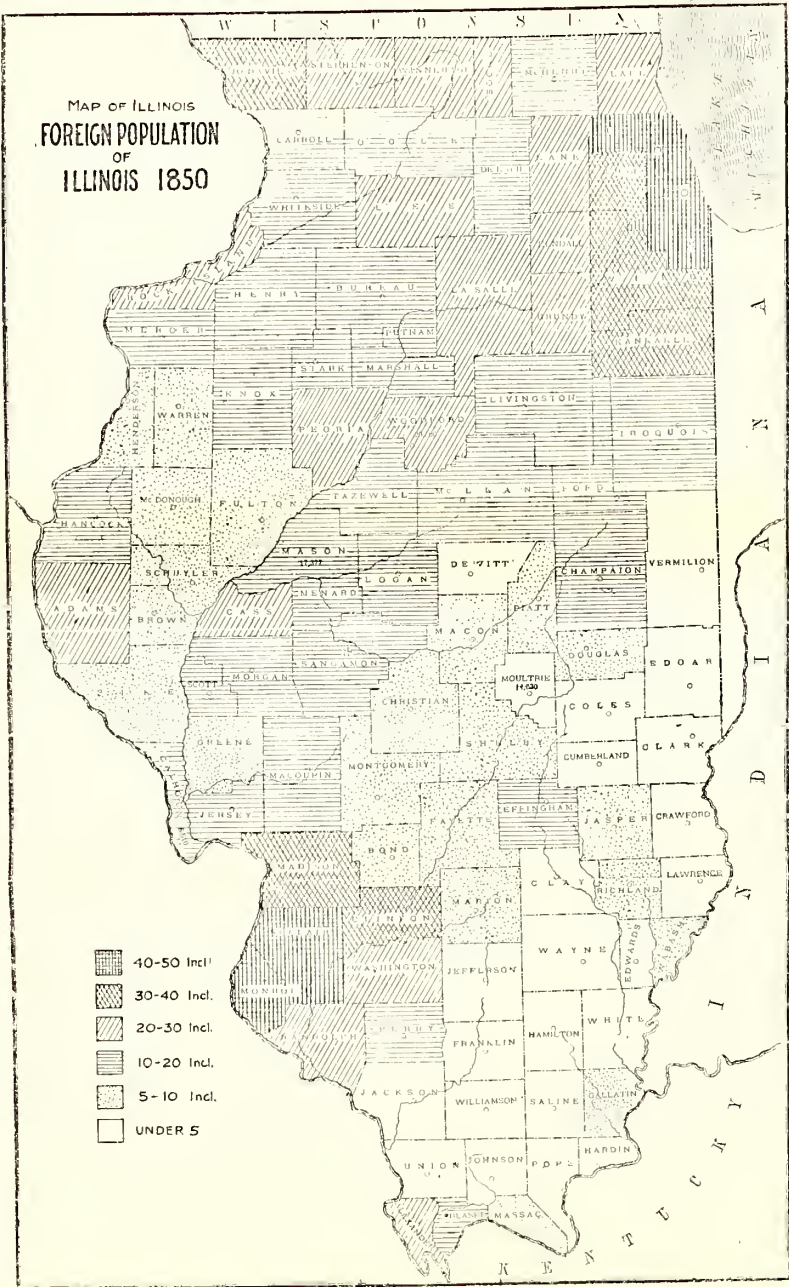
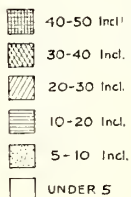


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MAP OF ILLINOIS
FOREIGN POPULATION
 OF
ILLINOIS 1850



JOURNAL
OF THE
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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THE KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT
IN ILLINOIS

1854-1856

READ BEFORE THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

MAY 18, 1912

BY

JOHN P. SENNING

THE KNOW-NOTHING MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS.*

BY JOHN P. SENNING.

A new political phenomenon appeared on the stage of national politics in the year 1854. The time of its appearance was most opportune. Incessant agitation of the slavery question had weakened party cohesion. Whatever mode of solving that question parties adopted gave offence. Both North and South had reached that stage in the evolution of slavery agitation when they began to distrust each other at every point. Plans proposed by either Whigs or Democrats instantly aroused scepticism as to the sincerity and motive involved.

Men who felt the pulse of disunion beat fast and regular, threw themselves into the breach, and by barter and concession, checked the disrupting forces. The Compromise of 1850 was a victory for the conservative northern and southern Whigs, but the radical elements of both sections never gave their allegiance to the settlement. In the Southern states, they talked of secession; in the North they opposed the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Whig majorities diminished in the state elections during the succeeding two years, thus showing distinctly the drift of sentiment. All efforts of the Whigs to rescue themselves in the presidential election of 1852 were in vain. Democratic majorities swamped them in all except four states, Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The aggressive attitude of northern and southern Whigs had made union on a national platform and candidate impossible. The hour of mutual concession had closed; national leaders had retired from party councils and radicals had taken their places. The Whig defeat in 1852 therefore marks another mile-post in the annals of party disintegration.

Less than two years from the Whig defeat, the victorious party pledged to a finality on the Compromise measure, overturned

*The author desires to acknowledge the assistance of Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, in the selection and transcribing of newspaper excerpts, and to Dr. Solon J. Buck of the University of Illinois in the preparation of maps.

that settlement, and for it substituted a policy which immediately opened up a flood of bitter sectional feeling. The enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska Law undid the work of half a century of compromise and concession directed toward the preservation of the Union. Civil war in Kansas fed sectional hatred, hastened secession, and helped materially in pushing the country into Civil war. The Kansas-Nebraska Law divided the political elements into two great groups, pro-Nebraska and anti-Nebraska men. The former gave their allegiance to the Democratic party, but the latter had no common party affiliation. The Whig party continued only as a local or state organization; the Free-Soilers were not united; and the Abolitionists had fastened a stigma upon their name which was hard to lose. For nearly a quarter of a century, party disintegration in the North had gone on. The Kansas-Nebraska Law supplied the irritant for a nucleus, around which gravitated the molecular elements of opposition to the Democratic party. It was, however, merely the beginning of a nucleus. While these languid elements were negotiating with each other for a common principle upon which to organize and assume a party name, the new political phenomenon, the Native-American Party, more commonly known as the Know-Nothing Party, suddenly put in its appearance, and it seemed, for a time, that all the elements might unite under the banner of this organization. From the beginning of American history, a natural distrust and jealousy of an overweening foreign influence in American politics laid the foundation of a nativistic movement. Interest varied in direct ratio to the tide of immigration. When that tide reached hitherto unprecedented heights between 1850 and 1854 organizations which before had been only quasi-political, made politics their specialty and built up, under the guise of a secret society, a formidable political party. During its nascent stage, it contented itself by cooperating with leaders of other parties, but its influence proved so far-reaching that it soon advanced its own candidates. By means of secrecy, the native Americans produced startling results in elections, since neither platforms nor candidates were announced to the public. To understand how the Know-Nothings accomplished their ends so successfully it is necessary to examine their organization.

In the earliest stages of growth, members, before being accepted into the order, were obliged to pledge themselves to support all efforts to require a longer term of residence for foreigners

before the privileges of naturalization were conferred, and to oppose the election of Roman Catholics to public office. To secure thoroughness a plan of lodge organization was adopted, and, by a system of gradation, a hierarchy was formed. At the bottom was the ward or county council, composed of delegates from respective councils within the prescribed area, and so on to the district, state and finally the Grand or National Council. Initiation into a lodge consisted of three degrees—the first was open to anyone who would subscribe to the general pledge against foreigners and Catholics; the second and third were conferred with more caution. The direction of the order rested in the hands of those at the top of the hierarchy; the few councilors issued their dictum to the next lower grade, and so on down. Such a system was well adapted to local purposes, but as the organization reached out, the system itself broke down, and by 1855 all pretence at secrecy was officially abolished.

It will be recalled that such a combination of circumstances, in the later forties and early fifties, as (1) political revolutions on the Continent, (2) economic distress in Ireland, (3) the discovery of gold in California, and (4) the activity of emigrant agents, stimulated a great influx of Germans and Irish. The immigrants from 1851 to 1854 more than trebled those of the entire preceding decade. They caused congestion in the cities, crowded the industries, and lent themselves as willing tools to political bosses. As a result of the attention shown them, many acquired an exaggerated sense of their self-importance, became arrogant at the polls, and, in the eyes of the better class of citizens, appeared as a menace to political, economic, social and religious progress. The political responsibility of this condition rested in part on both political parties, but especially upon the Democrats. Even the party name, Democrat, became a lure to the foreigner unacquainted with American institutions. The politicians were fully aware of the influence they were bringing to bear upon the foreigner and exerted every line of persuasion to enlist the immigrants into the ranks of the Democratic party. Often before the ocean brine had a chance to dry on their clothes, bosses rushed them to the polls.

The era was also one of religious unrest. The Protestants were constantly at variance with the Catholics and nursed the belief that the Catholic church aspired to temporal power in the United States. Street preachers in practically every large city

took advantage of this natural credulity and prejudiced the public mind against the Church of Rome.

These external causes gave the native American party vitality, and stimulated its growth; while the close organization within gave it unity and efficiency. However, nativism spent its force in the Atlantic sea-board states. It must be noted that the movement spread across the United States and into the territories, but it was practically without any issue west of the Alleghenies. Opposition to the foreign immigrant in the West would have proved suicidal to its development.¹ Newspapers gave glowing accounts of the vast opportunities the West offered to foreigners who sought the United States as their home. No section was more disappointed than the Northwest at the failure of the Homestead Bill² to receive the endorsement of Congress in 1853.

As the means of communication by water and rail improved, western communities advanced in material prosperity; and, among them, Illinois was in the lead. In 1850, Illinois may still be called a frontier state, but, like the neighboring commonwealths, she had crossed the meridian of frontier life and was rapidly advancing in manufactures, commerce and the industrial arts. Her Legislature responded to the needs of the time, enacted wise laws, and granted charters for the improvement of means of communication. The net-work of railways, begun in 1848, within the next ten years spread over the entire State,³ bringing Illinois into close touch with the markets of the United States and stimulating growth in wealth and population. Practically every state in the Union contributed to her population, as is shown by the census of 1850.⁴ Easy access by water to the Southern and Middle states drew from them large numbers which, in time, constituted the old conservative element of

¹ Illinois State Register, November 27, 1851. The paper is elated that no native American party exists in Illinois, and praises emigration organizations for directing foreigners to the West.

² Illinois Journal, July 6, 1854. Anticipating the enactment of the Homestead Bill before the Senate, The Journal urges foreign immigrants to "lose no time" in getting ready to accept the opportunity.

³ Ibid, July 25, 1855. Speaking of the excellent reputation of German immigrants—"Our German settlers * * * are valuable acquisitions to the State and are doing good service in opening up its waste places to the hand of cultivation. * * * It is seldom indeed that we hear of one being in the poorhouse or under the care of a pauper committee."

³ Poor, Henry V.: Manual of Railroads of U. S. 1883, pp. 687-745.

⁴ United States Census Report of 1850.

Southern Illinois. The completion of the Erie Canal and the extension of the railroads westward made Illinois also accessible to the emigrant from New England, New York, and Ohio. Mr. Greeley's injunction, "Young man, go West," was a conviction with thousands long before that sage gave the advice. Illinois was in the very heart of the West, and therefore offered exceptional advantages to the frugal Yankee, the opportunist, the famine-stricken Irishman, and the oppressed on the European continent. The open prairies welcomed the settler in whose behalf the State used every legitimate means to secure liberal Homestead legislation from Congress. The construction of railways and public works of every description, the growing factories and the land rapidly increasing in value, offered opportunity for capital and labor. It may be observed from these conditions that the population of Illinois lacked homogeneity since it was assembled from widely separated geographical areas. The emigrants from the Southern and Middle states were gradually outnumbered by an influx from New England, New York, and Ohio as seven to three.¹ These elements from the East and South were generously infiltrated with foreigners, chiefly from Germany, Ireland, and England. Except for the thickly settled colonies of Germans and English in Monro, St. Clair, Madison, and Clinton counties, in the pit between the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers, the bulk occupied the northern half of the State.² A large corporation³ had its agents on the continent, in England, and in Ireland, who distributed literature describing the "wonderful opportunities" men would find in the frontier states. By this means, and with the help of those already in Illinois, thousands were annually directed from their homes beyond the Atlantic to the rich Prairie State. The Irish except where employed on railroad construction, showed a decided predilection for the cities, while the Germans and English became prosperous farmers.

¹ United States Census Report of 1850.

The Southern States ranging in order of contribution—Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, Maryland. Total, 74,584. The Northern states ranging in order of distribution—New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Vermont. Total 248,305. Ranging states of both sections in order—New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Indiana, Virginia, North Carolina, Vermont.

² See map on Distribution of Foreign Population.

³ Illinois State Register, Sept. 13, 1849. "North American Land and Emigration Company." Its central office was at 130 Broadway, New York. Agents for Illinois were Messrs. Ash and Diller of Springfield.

A clear understanding of political conditions in Illinois throughout the 50's is impossible without taking into consideration the elements of population, and by noting the distribution of the various nationalities. A line drawn east and west through Springfield, divides the State into two fairly well defined political sections; the origin of the population south of this line may be traced to Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and North and South Carolina, interspersed with a few Yankee families and other Northerners, and a sprinkling of foreigners; while the origin of the population north of this line may be traced to New England, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and a large portion of it to European states. In every respect Northern Illinois showed superior industrial vigor and prosperity. The East and West were united in 1852 by rail when the Michigan Central reached Chicago.¹ From this rapidly growing city, steel rails threaded every part of the State and points beyond. Along these great highways moved the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, and emigrants made their way westward to transform the forests of Illinois into cornfields and the raw prairie into wheatfields. Until the opening of the Erie Canal and the building of railroads, Southern Illinois dominated the political ideals of the State. When, however, the population from New England and from states in the same latitude poured in and was constantly reinforced by large numbers from beyond the Atlantic, two rival sections with different political ideals and social interests appear. Then, as now, State politics had its source in national politics, and local parties derived their inspiration from national parties. Internal improvements and the tariff were questions of great concern to the entire State and found equal support by either party; but on slavery there was no such unanimity of opinion. Mere mention of that question would array one section of the State against the other.

Party organization in Illinois was severely tested after 1850. Illinois ranked as a safe Democratic State; yet the Whigs managed to maintain a bold front through the perilous campaign of successive defeats for State offices. In 1851, the Illinois Legislature endorsed, by unanimous vote, the principle of squatter sovereignty as applied to the Territory of New

¹ Poor's Manual of Railroads, 1883, p. 637.

Mexico,¹ while four years later, not even all the Democrats in the General Assembly² would support a resolution favoring the Kansas-Nebraska measure. This change of sentiment may be attributed to the operation of the Fugitive Slave Law. Shortly after its enactment, the Common Council of Chicago declared it unconstitutional, and for four successive days large crowds gathered in front of North Market condemning its passage in vigorous terms.³ The voice of protest was unanimous throughout Northern Illinois.⁴ Party disintegration, very apparent among the Whigs since 1852, also infected the strong Democratic organization in 1854.

The very men who were responsible for the party schism in the Democratic ranks, upon returning to their constituencies, were confronted by an angry electorate. Douglas' own city, Chicago, repudiated him, refused to welcome him home, and, when he attempted to address his people, they jeered him, and pro-

¹ Illinois State Register, August 31, 1854. Quotes the Resolution from the Legislative Journal of 1851. "Resolved—That our Liberty and Independence are based upon the right of the people to form for themselves such government as they may choose. And that this great privilege, the birthright of freemen, * * * ought to be extended to future generations, and no limitations ought to be applied to this power, in the Organization of any Territory in the United States, of either a Territorial government or State constitution, provided the government so established shall be Republican and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States."

² Illinois State Register, March 2, 1854. The State Senate sustained Douglas on Feb. 24, 1854, by a vote of 14 to 8. Of those in the negative, five, Campbell, Cook, Judd, Osgood and Palmer were Democrats, and three, Gillespie, Gridley and Talcott were Whigs. See House Journal, pp 52-53. The House of Representatives voted on the same resolution, Feb. 15, 1854. 33 Democrats and 3 Whigs voted for, and 8 Democrats, 13 Whigs, and 1 Free Soiler against it. Those not voting—13 Democrats and 5 Whigs. In Lincoln's Works, Vol. II, page 245, occurs a letter of Lincoln to a friend, dated Aug. 24, 1855, in which he hints at the possible origin of the resolution sustaining Douglas' course in 1854. "Of the 100 members comprising the two branches of that body, about 70 were Democrats. These latter held a caucus in which the Nebraska Bill was talked over, if not formally discussed. It was thereby discovered that just three, and no more, were in favor of the measure. In a day or two, Douglas' orders came on to have resolutions passed approving the bill, and they were passed by large majorities."

³ Illinois Journal, Feb. 11, 1854.

Illinois Journal, Feb. 15, 1854.

⁴ Quincy Whig, Sept. 15, 1854.

Alton Daily Courier, Feb. 11, 1854.

At a mass meeting of Whigs, Democrats, Germans and Irish in Alton, the people declared the portion of the Nebraska bill repealing the Missouri Compromise Line a gross violation—a compromise which the states are morally bound to preserve."

Morris Gazette (Grundy Co.) March 2, 1854.

Illinois Journal, Sept. 2, Sept. 11, Sept. 16, 1854.

Illinois State Register, Apr. 6, 1854. A mass meeting at Freeport declared—"Resolved—That the free states should now blot out all former political distinction by uniting themselves into one great Northern Party, and pledge their property and lives that there shall be no further extension of slavery, either by the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise or annexation from Mexico or Spain."

Tazewell Mirror, August 3, 1854.

nounced him a "renegade," a "traitor." William A. Richardson, Douglas' lieutenant in the House of Representatives, found no one except his own family to greet him upon returning to his home at Rushville, Ill. The antagonism created, wherever Douglas sought to explain his position before audiences from Chicago to Quincy, and from the latter to Springfield, exceeded all bounds. Crowds might jeer and hurl bitter invective at Douglas, but he knew how to fight; he may have flinched at times but never did he crouch.¹ The fury against the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska measure led him to suspect the existence of secret organized opposition, the like of which he had very recently encountered in the East; and so the sharp edge of his abuse fell upon what he knew with certainty to be the Know-Nothing order. These secret organizations, of long standing in the East, were of exotic nature in the West. The Democratic party trembled at the formidable opposition first in the Seaboard states and now in the Mississippi Valley. Leaders, like Douglas, felt that the main purpose of this society aimed at the destruction of their party. The Illinois State Register reflects that: "The entire project was aimed directly against the Democratic party; started solely for the purpose of breaking down Democracy."²

Know-Nothingism in Illinois is rather elusive. Mention of it in the newspapers, prior to 1854, is usually made for the sake of party argument; never as an issue.³ David L. Gregg's defeat for nomination by the Democrats for governor in 1852 and the victory over him of Joel A. Matteson, were attributed by the Whig press to the fact that Gregg was a Catholic. The contest, one of personalities and fitness for the peculiar conditions under which Illinois then suffered, turned upon a very close margin. The people demanded a business-like administration, and Mr. Matteson's wide experience in the commercial world recommended itself to the astuteness of the Democratic leaders. On the other hand, the Whigs preferred Gregg because he was the weaker man, and if he had been nominated the chance of a Whig victory would have been much greater. The Know-Nothings are mentioned with increasing frequency as the campaign of 1854 waxed warm; yet they merely awakened suspicion. The Illinois State

¹ Johnson, Allen: Stephen A. Douglas. pp. 258-280.

² Illinois State Register, August 3, 1854.

³ Illinois State Register, June 17, 1852.
Alton Daily Courier, June 24, 1852.

Register said: "The Know-Nothings are suspected of being about, but no one knows anything of them or what they design."¹ Their identity was guarded by handgrips, signs and manner of speech; local lodges seldom met twice in the same place and usually convened at night; meetings and meeting-places were announced by little scraps of blank paper, varying in shape, size, and color, the meaning of which was intelligible only to the regularly initiated Know-Nothings; and no records whatever were kept of their meetings. Everything was done under the closest oath-bound secrecy as long as the original organization remained intact.

As the Campaign of 1854, advanced Democratic papers scented danger, and announced repeatedly, in bold headlines, "Democrats, Beware of Secret Societies."² The election indicated unmistakably the validity of the suspicion for the direct and indirect success of the "Secret Societies" and awakened profound misgivings for the future of the party whose organization had until recently been invulnerable. The Know-Nothings elected their candidates in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, and in the Seventh lost by only a single vote.³ Their influence was also felt in the elections to the Lower House of the General Assembly, which the Democrats lost by a good margin. From the first mention of it in 1852 until the close of the campaign in 1854, Know-Nothingism remained an uncertain factor. The Whigs lost all party coherence after the crushing defeat in 1852; the Free Soilers in Northern Illinois gained vitality in these trying times due to the operation of the obnoxious Fugitive Slave Law, and the Democrats were hopelessly divided upon the Kansas-Nebraska measure. Therefore the results Know-Nothingism achieved in the one campaign of 1854, in view of the general political chaos, State and Nation wide, augured well for it to step into the place of the decadent Whig party. Each political group now made a careful inventory of its stock, preparatory for the presidential election of 1856.

The Know-Nothing order developed into a political power in less than a decade preceding the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska measure. Leaders of the isolated ward lodges acquired

¹ Illinois State Register, August 16, 1854.

² Illinois State Register, Nov. 2, 1854.

Joliet Signal, Oct. 29, 1854.

³ Norton and Knox were labeled Know-Nothings. It should be noted however, that they, as Archer in the 7th Dist., merely had the endorsement and support of the secret order.

political sagacity and saw the influence their secret oath-bound organization could play in politics. They capitalized this valuable asset by building up a hierarchy¹ of lodges in city, state, and nation. Municipal and State elections² were often determined in their entirety by careful planning in the mystic shrines of city, district and state councils. The influence of the Order repeatedly proved itself in the city elections of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, and, after 1852, in New Orleans, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Since the defeat of the Whigs in 1852 the Know-Nothings showed their influence in the State elections of New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. These results inspired hope of electing the next president.

However, the Know-Nothing party possessed none of the characteristics which could adapt it to a national organization. Its very element of strength as a vote-getter, secrecy, was impossible of enforcement as the party reached out to control national politics. Its creed was neither a national nor a vital issue, for opposition to the Roman Church even in that bigoted age was restricted to a few states only, and the war upon foreigners arose from a corrupt use of them by political bosses, a practice most common in immigration centres. Nor was the ambitious Order immune to the powerful disintegrating force, slavery. No party could embrace or ignore slavery and remain national. The day of compromise was past; yet there were those who still clung to the idea of a Union based upon compromise. It was this fraction of conservatives who sought refuge in the issueless Know-Nothing party in 1855 and 1856.

Bearing in mind, then, the political chaos existing in Illinois in 1854, and the influence Know-Nothingism had in the election of that year, the further object of this paper is to trace, as well as the records yield the information on the subject, the Know-Nothing organization in Illinois as a party. The election contest of 1854, closed with the political star of the Know-Nothings in the ascendant. The Kansas-Nebraska measure had furnished the fuel for the heat of the contest. With the Democrats it was a test of party loyalty, and since the followers of Douglas constituted the dominant party of Illinois, it became a question whether the people of his state were ready to support the doc-

¹ Whitney, *Defence of the American Policy*, p. 233.

² *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, vol. 4, pp. 534, 537-8. *Forum*, vol. 17, pp. 530, 534.

trine of popular sovereignty in the territories or whether they preferred to stand by the settlement of 1850. The ranks of Douglas' followers came from the conflict sadly diminished.¹ Whither were those voting against the doctrine of popular sovereignty to go? The Free Soilers of Northern Illinois were utterly opposed to popular sovereignty, as well as to the settlement of 1850. Consequently the only hope of the anti-Nebraska Democrats lay in a union with the Whigs who, however, were also without leadership. Here then were the essential elements for the crystallization of a new party—elements which the Know-Nothing organization seized upon.

Under the highly exciting conditions of the times, the Know-Nothing party built its hierarchy which, in less than a year, ramified every section of the State.² Old party lines were broken; new party alignments along sectional lines were in the process of formation. Therefore, the appearance, at this juncture, of the ritualistic secret organization, made men susceptible to it. Northern and Central Illinois had the largest representation in the State Council which met alternately at Chicago and Springfield. Those most active in shaping the policy of the party were: W. W. Danenhower of Chicago, President of the Council; Joseph Gillespie of Madison County; Judge S. T. Logan and Dr. William Jayne of Springfield; James Miller and O. M. Hatch, every one of whom had been active leaders in the Whig party. Early in the history of the party its leaders must have been convinced of the impossibility of forming a strong state-wide party. Of a Council meeting held in Chicago, May, 1855, the Chicago Democrat³ makes this observation: "We understand they had a very stormy time yesterday afternoon. The council is divided on the Jonathan and Sam question.—The Jonathans, who were first started in this city by a gentleman who was a candidate for a high official position at the late city election, appear to be in the ascendant.

"The Sams are anti-foreign and anti-Catholic. The Jonathans are anti-slavery, but not against foreigners. They will admit all foreigners who disavow temporal allegiance to the Pope.

¹ This fact was well shown in the election to the U. S. Senate of Lyman Trumbull, a Fusion candidate, over Joel A. Matteson.

² By the Fall of 1855, repeated mention in the press from every section of the State would, at least lead to that conclusion.

³ Chicago Democrat, May 5, 1855.

"The Sams are backed up by Judge Douglas, who was yesterday visited by large numbers of the Order of pro-slavery tendencies, who are delegates from the Southern part of the State. He evinces a great interest in the progress of Sam * * * The Jonathans, however, are taking the lead * * * Already large numbers of Germans, English, Scotch and Irish have joined them and they promise to swallow up Sam completely, who is now chiefly supported by old Hunker Whigs, Old Hunker Democrats, and old fogies generally with Judge Douglas to cement the whole if possible into one mass in order to revenge himself upon the foreigners, who are distinctly opposed to his pro-slavery principles. * * * " The session evinced a sharp division of opinion between the leaders from the northern and southern sections of the State. It also revealed the stratagem¹ used throughout the approaching campaign by the followers of the astute Little Giant of the West, a stratagem which forced the Know-Nothings into many clandestine alliances. Two months later their tenets found formal expression in a party platform² adopted at Springfield. The document was evidently designed to catch votes. It declared the repeal of the Missouri Compromise "a gross violation and disregard of a sacred compact," that the Compromise "should be restored" and demanded of its "candidates for office * * * their open and undisguised opinions upon this question." Those who had opposed the repeal in 1854, must have found consolation in these declara-

¹ Illinois Journal, Oct. 2, 1854. Quotes the Bloomington Pantagraph on a speech of Douglas at Bloomington, in which he is credited to have said: "We have a lodge whose members are freely admitted to all other lodges throughout the State and we are thus kept posted upon all their secrets." It is doubtful whether Douglas was quoted correctly, even more doubtful whether he ever made the statement with which the Pantagraph credits him. By Oct. 1854, the Know-Nothings were merely beginning to organize in the State. However, one thing is fairly well established, namely, that the Pro-Nebraska men succeeded in becoming members and fraternized with Fillmore men.

² Illinois Journal, July 11, 1855.

The platform was adopted according to the Illinois State Register of July 19, 1855, by a vote of 74 to 35. The content bears a striking resemblance to the Whig platform of the previous year. All save the part which related to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line seems to have been ignored but that portion alone was widely commented upon. Of the men attending the Council meeting the Illinois State Register, July 18, 1855, says: "Not more than three or four of them had ever been heard of before in connection with politics. The actual leaders in different parts of the State had not the courage to appear openly in a State Council, but sent cat's-paws, who had nothing to lose by exposure. Still, their finger marks are quite apparent." The men referred to were Jesse O. Norton, and Joseph Gillespie. On the Know-Nothing tenets in the platform the same paper comments: "Recent popular developments have softened the harsh features of their proscriptive platform in this respect."

tions. Again, "We distinctly assert that Congress has full power under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject" (slavery) "in the territories of the United States." There was no disguising of the fact that this was intended for the Free Soilers. Native Americanism received only slight consideration at the hands of the men who made the platform. What they said on the point was so ambiguous and so modified as to be practically meaningless. The ingredients in the "American Platform of Illinois," were selected with a view to appeal to a wide electorate, but only caused general disappointment instead. Poor "Sam" who had been the storm centre at the Chicago meeting two months earlier, found himself entirely outdone. Still the platform possessed the merit of containing enough of each ingredient to make it acceptable in some respect to every interest—the half-hearted Free Soiler, he who opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the man with nativistic tendencies.

With a public enunciation of its principles, the Know-Nothing party in Illinois entered upon its last stage of existence, namely, the active participation in the election of 1856. Its leaders took part in the meeting of the National Council, which convened at Philadelphia in February, 1856, to devise a platform and nominate candidates. When a portion of the Northern delegates bolted the convention, on account of the bitter slavery discussion, seventeen from the Illinois delegation are said to have followed. The loyal contingent of Illinois carried the Fillmore enthusiasm into the State organization, nominated a State ticket,¹ a full quota of presidential electors, and also entered into

¹ Illinois State Register, May 15, 1856.

ILLINOIS KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

"We understand the Know-Nothings have published the following: For governor, Wm. B. Archer, of Clark; lieutenant governor, M. L. Dunlap, of Cook; secretary of state, Anthony Thornton of Shelby; auditor, Hiram Barber, of Washington; treasurer, James Miller, of McLean; superintendent of public instruction, Ezra Jenkins, of Fayette.

Presidential Electors—Senatorial: W. W. Danenhower, of Cook County, and Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county.

Congressional—1st district, Charles M. Willard, of McHenry county; 2d district, Henry M. Kirk, of Cook county; 3d district, Alfred M. Whitney, of Champaign county; 4th district, John Durham, of Tazewell county; 5th district, James Erwin, of Brown county; 6th district, Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon county, 7th district, Thos. Mulligan, of Piatt county; 8th district, Joseph H. Sloss, of Madison county; 9th district, William H. Parish, of Saline county."

The Know-Nothings doubted for some time whether to nominate State officers. A portion of them insisted, however, on a full State ticket. Archer, Dunlap, Thornton, and Miller declined the nomination. Thornton joined the Buchanan forces

the contest of nominating for the National House of Representatives. Their ardor, however, received a set-back when four of the candidates nominated for high State offices courteously declined the honor. Still undaunted, the Council bolstered up a second State ticket for all the offices except that of State Treasurer. Their nominee for that office ran on the Republican ticket. The Congressional field proved extremely barren for the Know-Nothing party. In the sixth district an "Old Line Whig" accepted the nomination, with a clear field against the Democrats, while in the Fifth district its candidate found strong opposition from both Democrats and Republicans. The entire remaining field had been pre-empted by the Republicans.

The diligent and microscopic search for candidates, who were willing to offer themselves for slaughter on Election day, sapped the State Council of all its Fillmore enthusiasm. Popular sentiment in Illinois showed a keen appreciation of the changing feeling in regard to slavery as seen in the phenomenal growth of the Fusion party;¹ yet there was still a considerable Fillmore following, men who were wedded to the Compromise principle. Buckner S. Morris, candidate for governor, in his letter of acceptance, states their view when he says: "Ought not Mr. Fillmore be elected? He is an experienced statesman, and an honest man, as all know and admit. His fair fame is without a blot or blemish thereon. This is more than can be said of the other two. His election will restore peace and confidence to the people. The bona fide citizens of the territories will be protected in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and all outside or foreign interference will cease, and the people of the territory left to pursue their own happiness in peace, and they may admit or refuse slavery as their best judgment shall dictate."² Such fulminations from the official spokesman of his party meant little, except to those who sought to satisfy their sluggish consciences in compromise. Whatever popularity the

while the other three ranged themselves with the Republicans. After a long search the ticket was doctored up as follows:

Governor, Buckner S. Morris, of Cook county.

Lieut. Governor, T. B. Hickman, of Fayette county.

Secretary of State, Wm. H. Young, of Logan county.

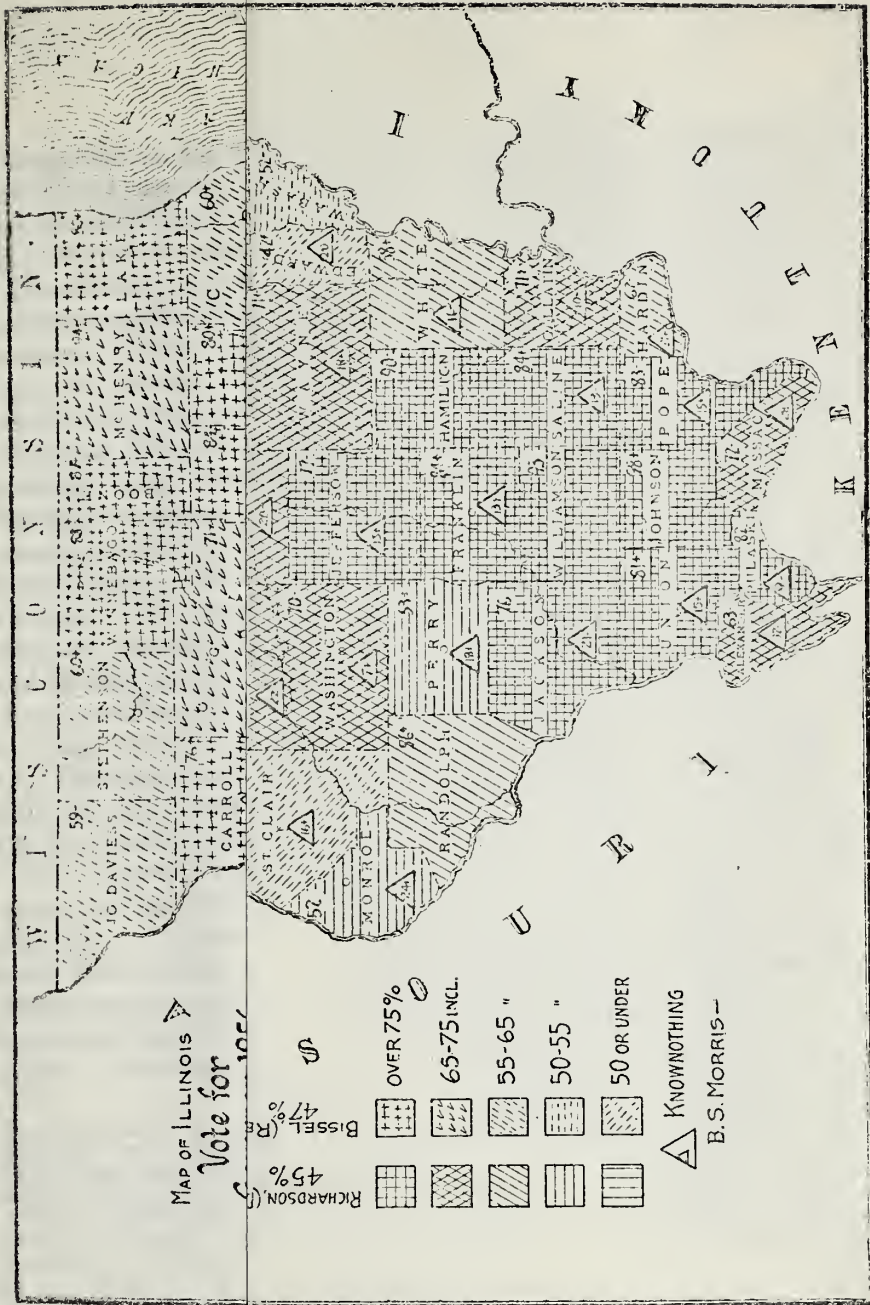
Auditor of State, Hiram Barber, of Washington county.

State Superintendent, Ezra Jenkins, of Fayette county.

None of them were known outside their respective counties, except Morris.

¹ The prime movers of the Know-Nothings transferred their allegiance to the Republican ranks by the spring of 1856.

² Illinois State Register, Aug. 16, 1856. The entire letter does not contain a solitary allusion to the Know-Nothing tenets.



Know-Nothings had in the campaign, was due not to the personnel of the State ticket, for that possessed neither merit nor the power to arouse enthusiasm, but to the man whom thousands were ready to follow as their champion of Union and Compromise. The nominations were not uncommonly regarded as a travesty upon the political intelligence of an enlightened people. The contemporary press seldom referred to the State candidates, except in derision, but flashed in bold head-lines the announcement of Fillmore meetings as "Old Line Whigs Rally," and "Enthusiastic Fillmore Meeting."¹

The Know-Nothings labored in the face of insuperable obstacles² to make a strong showing at the polls. The election returns however, revealed no commensurate results. In Central and Southern Illinois, the home of the Union Whigs and the Anti-Nebraskans, their success was most pronounced. Fillmore carried five counties by a liberal margin over Buchanan and received sixteen per cent of the total vote cast in the State. Of these five counties, B. S. Morris, candidate for governor, carried only one, and polled hardly eight per cent of the State's total vote.³ The relative standing of the two candidates represent in part, an expression of Fillmore's popularity, but more particularly a protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Union men who had no sympathy with the pro-Nebraskans in Southern Illinois and who nurtured a strong dislike for the abolition doctrines held in Northern Illinois, found an outlet for their feeling in voting the Fillmore ticket. The same idea was further expressed in the election of William H. Bissell, Republican candidate for governor, over his rival William A. Richardson, a Democrat. From a comparison of the election

¹ Illinois State Register, Aug. 7, 1856. The Register delights to comment upon Fillmore and his following: "From numerous demonstrations throughout the state, it is obvious that a very large body of the Illinois Whigs will never be inveigled into the Fremont ranks, those that will not vote for Buchanan will vote for Fillmore. . . . While we oppose both the Fillmore and Fremont tickets, we decidedly prefer the former to the latter." Illinois Journal, Oct. 27, 1856. A train of young ladies toured the State. These ladies were dressed to represent the different states of the Union.

² Already in the fall of 1855, as soon as secrecy of the Order was officially abolished, and the irritation caused by the discussions of slavery over, lodges throughout the Northern part of the State gave up their charters, and many lodges in Central and Southern Illinois disbanded. The Chicago Tribune quoted by the Illinois Journal, Aug. 23, 1855, says: "Lodges that once boasted of 300 members are now reduced to fifty, and those of fifty have barely enough for organization. These facts with the throwing up of charters in every county are significant. . . ."

³ A comparison of the maps showing the election results for President and for Governor will emphasize this point.

returns it may be observed that had the percentage of votes Fillmore received over Morris been cast for Fremont as they were for Bissell,¹ the Republican candidate for president would have carried the State instead of Buchanan.² In this election, as heretofore in Illinois, the Know-Nothings proved themselves only a minor factor and unrewarded with office they pass from the political field. But they had not been without a purpose. Though transient, the Know-Nothing party, for a brief period, nursed the political hopes of men with uncertain party affiliations.

That the "Midnight Lantern" Order was destined to only an ephemeral existence in Illinois was clear from the start. Many Whigs who preferred Fillmore, felt themselves aggrieved in 1852, when Gen. Scott won the nomination at the Baltimore Convention. They looked upon him as the "cat's-paw" of Seward, the champion of Free Soilism, whom not a few suspected of designs upon the presidency in 1856.³ As the political discord was augmented in Pierce's administration, the Union Whigs began to see in the Know-Nothing movement an opportunity to resusci-

¹ Alton Daily Courier, Oct. 24, 1856, states that the Fillmore Club of Centralia resolved to vote for Bissell instead of Morris. Illinois Journal, July 10, 1856, observes that a large portion of the Know-Nothings throughout Southern Illinois favored Bissell. Illinois State Register, Nov. 20, 1856, has the official election returns which bear out the statement.

² Illinois State Register, Oct. 13, 1856, p. 2. A confidential letter by Lincoln to Fillmore Organ in Springfield dated Sept. 15, 1856.

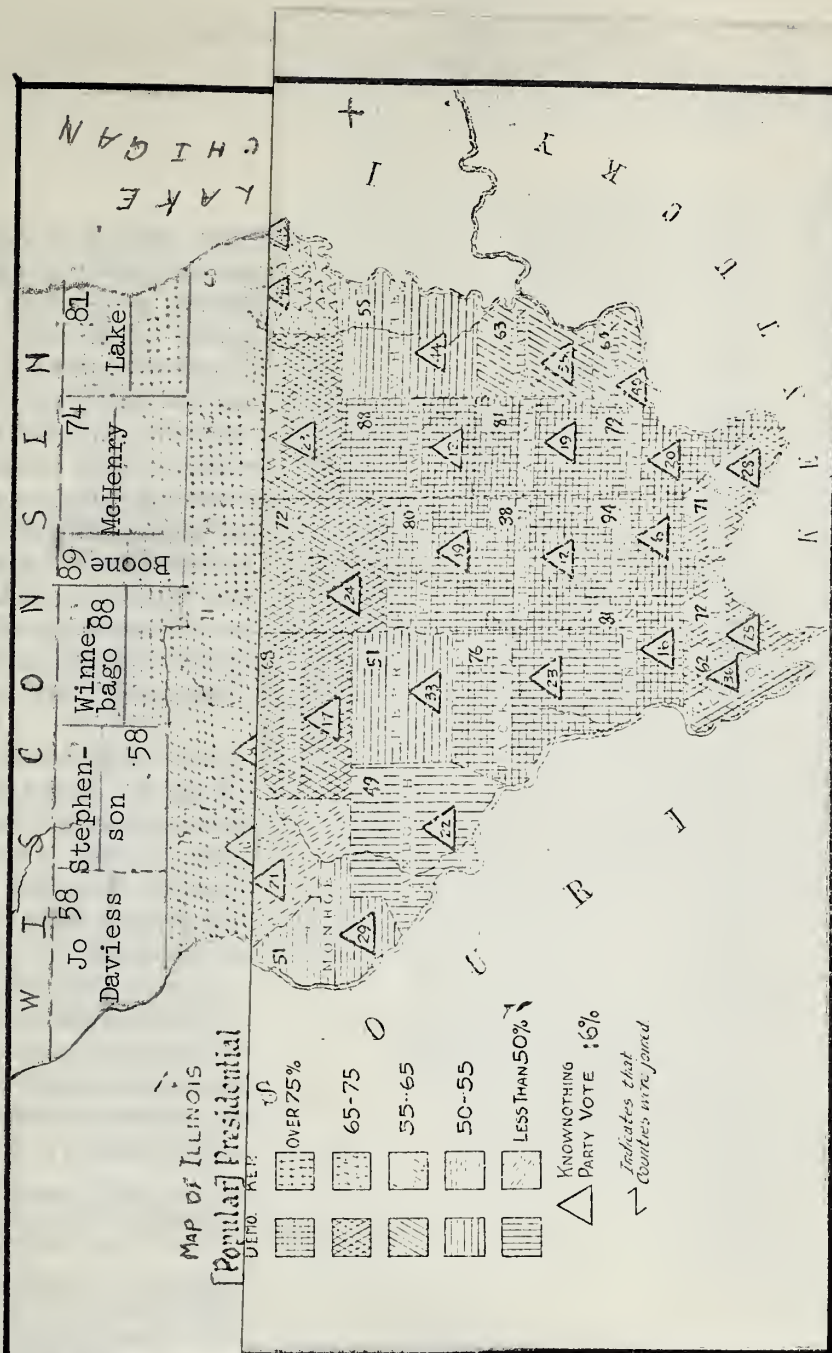
"Dear Sir:—I understand you are a Fillmore man. Let me prove to you that every vote withheld from Fremont and given to Fillmore in this State, actually lessens Fillmore's chances of being president. Suppose Buchanan gets all the slave states and Pennsylvania, and any other one state besides, then he is elected, no matter who gets all the rest. But suppose Fillmore gets the slave states of Maryland and Kentucky, then Buchanan is not elected. Fillmore goes into the House of Representatives and may be made president, by a compromise. But suppose again, Fillmore's men throw away a few thousand votes on him in Indiana and Illinois, it will inevitably give these states to Buchanan, which will more than compensate him for the loss of Maryland and Kentucky, will elect him, and will leave Fillmore no chance in the House of Representatives or out of it. This is as plain as adding up the weight of three small hogs. As Fillmore has no possible chance to carry Illinois for himself, it is plainly to his interest to let Fremont take it and thus keep it out of the hands of Buchanan. Be not deceived: Buchanan is a hard horse to beat in this race. Let him have Illinois and nothing can beat him; he will get Illinois if men persist in throwing away votes upon Fillmore. Does some one persuade you that Fillmore can carry Illinois? Nonsense. There are over seventy newspapers in Illinois opposing Buchanan, only three or four of which support Fillmore, all the rest are going for Fremont. Are not these newspapers a fair index of the proportion of voters? If not, tell me why. Again of these three or four Fillmore newspapers, two at least are supported in part by Buchanan men, as I understand. Do not they know where the shoe pinches? They know the Fillmore Movement helps them, and therefore they help it. Do think these things over, and then act according to your judgment.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln."

³ Alton Daily Courier, July 12, 1852.

Illinois State Register, Sept. 30, 1852.



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tate their own party with something of its old time energy; and so, without giving up any of their old traditions, or yielding any of their party principles,¹ they adopted the new organization as their own. They, and all others who rallied under the Know-Nothing standard drew upon themselves also the attack to which the Order was constantly exposed in the East. Douglas and his followers adroitly manipulated the attack and directed their abuse with withering effect. The press, the stump, in fact, every artifice known to the politician, were used to befuddle the mind of the public with reference to the aims of the new party. Conditions in Illinois furnished no basis of fact for the malicious tactics; yet in self-defence, to shield their own party disorganization,² the Democrats exhausted every possible resource to focus attention upon their opponents, and for this purpose they borrowed the information from the Eastern papers.³

But abuse alone failed to dwarf the growth of the Know-Nothing party. A most vulnerable attack was made upon it when pro-Nebraskans under one subterfuge or another secured admission to the membership of local lodges. The effect of this scheme was well illustrated in the session of the council at Chicago, when slavery divided the party's following and caused a definite split between the Northern and Southern leaders. All hope of forming a party into which might be gathered all the Anti-Nebraska element and uniting them into an effective opposition, was frustrated when the movement was still young. Whether signal success could have been achieved, even without the opposition already mentioned, is a matter of grave doubt. The trend of events were against the Know-Nothing movement

¹ Illinois Journal, July 10, 1854. "The Whigs of the North . . . are firmly devoted to the carrying out in good faith of the Missouri Compromise."

Illinois Journal, July 27, 1854. "The Whigs as a body will act against the Nebraskanites."

Ibid, Dec. 1, 1854. "We confess that we look to this American sentiment for the restoration of the prosperity enjoyed by this country under the tariff of 1842."

² Illinois Journal, Sept. 11, 1854.

Ibid, Sept. 16, 1854.

Urbana Union, Oct. 10, 1854.

Illinois State Register, Sept. 14, 1854.

³ The local papers are loaded with quotations from the Eastern press of street brawls, riots at the polls, supposed confessions of Know-Nothing deserters, secret conspiracies of the most diabolical nature attributed to Know-Nothings. The papers would twist the account of any disorder in such a way that the blame would fall upon the secret organization. "Hindoo Order," "Thugs," "Midnight Brawlers," "Renegades" and so forth were names constantly used in designating the Know-Nothings. See Illinois State Register, Illinois Journal, Quincy Whig, Chicago Democrat, Alton Daily Courier for 1854-56.

in Illinois. The crisis in Kansas hastened the formation of the Republican party. Before the campaign of 1854 closed sentiment was gravitating toward it and success to the Know-Nothings was thereby forestalled.

The term "Know-Nothing" was more frequently applied as an opprobrious epithet than as a party designation. However, the men most actively associated with the organization were "Old Line Whigs" and it was they who remained loyal to their standard-bearer, Fillmore. There is nothing in the press or in the campaign literature, from the time that the Know-Nothing party made its appearance in Illinois in 1854, until its disappearance in 1856 which bears any resemblance to the issue² which gave rise to the party in the East. In the kaleidoscopic party changes of the day, the Know-Nothing organization served as a medium by which men of uncertain political affiliations found an easy transport to other political moorings.

¹ The Anti-Nebraska Democrats preferred the Fusion movement to an association with Old Line Whigs who were merely changing their party label from Whig to Know-Nothing. Koerner, in his *Memoirs*, vol. 2, p. 21, says that "the Germans were so opposed to slavery that without exception. . . . almost all marched to the polls under the Republican banner." The array of names of men once active in the Democratic party is very prominent among fusion leaders. As a matter of fact the Fusion party had appropriated all the vital issues.

² There is no question but that in isolated communities at different times, strained feeling between the foreigner and American existed. Lawlessness was quite common and it was an easy matter for the American, in order to shield himself, to put the blame of crime upon the foreigner who, ignorant of the chicanery and sharp practices of the frontier, became the scapegoat. Perhaps the foreigner also found the word "Democracy" a lure, and under the easy election laws of the day voted the winning ticket when his vote may have decided a local election. But in no case do the files of local papers—and the writer had the opportunity to examine them in practically every county—reveal the existence of an issue to proscribe them. The very party against which the storm of protest swept in 1854 was crumbling to pieces, and from its diminishing ranks large numbers were contributed to the real opposition, the Republican party. Public opinion was shaped by the moral and political issue of slavery and not by an opposition to foreigners or to the political influence of the Roman church.

APPENDIX A.

ILLINOIS AMERICAN PLATFORM.*

The following platform is set forth and avowed as the principles of the American Party of Illinois:

1. We believe in the existence of an Almighty Being, who rules the universe, and governs nations, and to whose all wise and paternal care we are indebted for our unparalleled advancement in national and individual prosperity.

2. We admit the privilege, and will defend the right, of all persons of whatever religious sect or denomination, to exercise perfect freedom in religious opinion, and to "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences," so long as they shall not, as a sect or church, seek to exercise any temporal power; hereby denying all wish or purpose to interfere with the religious opinions of any one.

3. We are opposed to all political associations of men composed exclusively of persons of foreign birth, and to the formation of foreign military companies in our own country.

4. The cultivation and development of a purely American sentiment and feeling—a passionate attachment to our country, and its government—of admiration of the purer days of our national existence—of veneration of our national fathers, and of emulation of the virtues, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution.

5. That the time has arrived when the American party of the United States are called upon to take open, fearless, and unreserved ground upon the great question of slavery that is now agitating the people of every section of this Union; and that the intense excitement and agitation which at the present time are distracting our country upon the subject of slavery have been caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and that that repeal was uncalled for, a gross violation and disregard of a sacred compact, entered into between the two great sections of this Confederacy, and in the highest degree destructive to the

*Illinois Journal, July 11, 1855.

peace and welfare of this Union---That a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as it will restore the territory for which it was originally made to the same situation in which it was before that line was unnecessarily destroyed, so it will restore peace and harmony to the country, without injury or injustice to any portion of the Union; that while it will only give to freedom that which with due solemnity and in good faith was long since conveyed to her under the contract, it will equally preserve the full and undisputed rights acquired under it by the South, and that, therefore, the Missouri Compromise should be restored, and that in all political national contests the American party in the State of Illinois will demand of its candidates for office, among other qualifications, their open and undisguised opinions upon this question.

6. The essential modification of the naturalization laws by extending the time of residence required of those of foreign birth to entitle them to citizenship. A total repeal of all State laws allowing any but citizens of the United States the right of suffrage. But a careful avoidance of all interference with rights of citizenship already acquired under existing laws.

7. Resistance to the corrupting influences and aggressive policy of the Roman Church, unswerving opposition to all foreign influence, or interference of foreign emissaries, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

8. A radical improvement in the present system of executive patronage, which unsparingly confers rewards for political subserviency, and punishes for manly independence in political opinion and a fearless exercise of political rights.

9. The education of the youth of our land in the schools of our country, which should be open to all, without regard to condition or creed, and which shall be free from all influences of a denominational or partizan character—but in which the Holy Bible shall ever be freely introduced and read, as the book which contains the best system of morals, and the only system of pure religion, and from which every true Christian must derive the rule of his faith and practice.

10. The just and proper protection to American labor and American enterprise and genius, against the adverse policy of foreign nations; asserting also that it is both within the power and duty of the general government to aid and facilitate internal commerce by an improvement of our rivers and the harbors upon our lakes.

11. We declare our attachment to the union of these states, and while we do not partake of the fears so often entertained of its dissolution, we will endeavor to promote its perpetuity by a firm adherence to all the principles, as well of the constitution as the declaration of American independence.

12. We disclaim all right of the general government to interfere with the institution of slavery as it exists in any of the states of this Union; but we distinctly assert that Congress has full power under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject in the territories of the United States.

13. Such a radical modification of the laws in reference to emigration as will effectually prevent the sending to our shores the paupers and felons of other nations.

14. We condemn, in the most positive manner, the assaults upon the elective franchise in Kansas, and the efforts to control the free exercise of the right of suffrage, to which every American citizen is entitled.

RESOLVED, That the principles and objects of the American party shall hereafter be everywhere distinctly and openly avowed and published; and we invite all persons who believe in true American principles, to aid us in carrying out our principles, as herein set forth—and we will cheerfully coöperate with any party as a national party, whose object it will be to carry into effect the above sentiments.

Done in Council, at Springfield, on this 11th day of July, A. D. 1855.

W. W. DANENHOWER,
President of State Council.

HENRY S. JENNINGS, Sec'y.

APPENDIX B.

LETTER OF BUCKNER S. MORRIS ACCEPTING THE KNOW-NOTHING NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.*

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, 1856.

To Messrs. B. D. Eastman, A. Salisbury and others, of the Executive Committee of the American Party of the State of Illinois.

GENTLEMEN:—I had the honor of receiving yesterday, (through one of your members) your notice of the 7th inst., informing me that I had been selected by you, in behalf of those you represent, as their candidate for the office of governor of this State, at the ensuing election for State officers, and urging my acceptance thereof, &c.

In reply, allow me to state that I feel and hope I duly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon one so humble as myself, and for whom you have manifested such confidence and respect. And, although I had retired from taking any active part in political matters, yet, in these stormy times, when the integrity of the Union is threatened by internal foes, it becomes the duty of every citizen to come to its rescue, and repeal the attacks of the foes. We see in the political firmament, as well in the South as in the North, dark, angry and stormy clouds gathering in their onward course, all the ill-natured and fiery elements in their way, threatening destruction to the people of this mighty nation. And it forces upon my mind to ask: Ought Mr. Buchanan to be elected president of this nation when it is very evident, if elected, he will be in no condition to restore quiet, peace and confidence of the people, as his party are pledged to follow the miserable example set by Gen. Pierce's administration, viz: Trying by fraud and violence to force slavery into Kansas. His election *by the South* will be considered and treated by the North as another aggravated and ill-natured triumph of the slave-power over the people of the North, and

*Illinois State Register, Aug. 16, 1856.

thereby kindle anew and set in motion, all these violent feelings of hatred and blind prejudices of the people of the North against the people of the South. It will also be considered as sanctioning all those wrongs and outrages done by their partizans against the Northern emigrants in that territory. The South should know they are using the Democratic party on the present issue, under the disguise of a *national cloak*, to carry slavery into the territories by fraud and violence; that they indirectly aid and abet slavery extension, and they are unjustly exciting their brethren of the North. It is true the Democratic party is national in its organization and character, while it lends itself and its influence to the South for forcing slavery into the territories—and on this question their party ceases to be national, and becomes sectional. There is reason in all things. On the other hand, ought Mr. Fremont to be elected by the people of the North, when it is certain it will be considered and treated by their brethren in the South as a declaration of the North to dissolve the Union, and a dissolution will most likely follow with civil war, blood and carnage such as the world never saw since the downfall of the Grecian Republic. It is evident therefore, that the election of either Buchanan or Fremont, will tend, if not actually result, in the overthrow of this Government. And he that shall vote for Fremont, will be guilty of moral treason to his country.

Ought not Mr. Fillmore to be elected? He is an experienced statesman, and an honest man—as all know and admit. His fair fame is without a blot or blemish thereon. This is more than can be said of the other two. His election will restore peace and confidence to the people. The *bona fide* citizens of the territories will be protected in the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, and all outside or foreign interference will cease, and the people of the territory left to pursue their own happiness in peace, and they may admit or refuse slavery as their best judgment shall dictate.

The Missouri Compromise Line.—The repeal of this famous act of 1820, is under the foundation of bitter strife and warfare. It has furnished the material for the demagogues and fanatics, North and South. It has put in motion all the vindictive machinery for agitation and excitement, including all the political fog, fire and smoke which could be brought to bear on the subject. Rule or ruin seems to be the determination of these Northern and Southern parties. They are fairly by the ears

in hostile conflict, and now is the time when the country needs a peacemaker. But to the repeal. Its *legal* effect is of small moment, as all know the famous ordinance of 1787 did not keep out of the territories of Indiana and Illinois negro slavery. But the people of these territories, without foreign aid societies, in forming their several constitutions, provided for the general extinguishment of slavery within their borders. Such would have been the practical effect of the act of 1820, had it not been repealed. And the only effect of the repealing statute was to enable the people of the territory to end that important question at once, while it was yet a territory, and not wait till they should form their constitution. It was only a question of *time* between the two laws. For no man denies the right to the territorial convention, to prohibit or admit slavery by its constitution. *Popular sovereignty* in the repealing act is made by the Fremont party the *raw-head and bloody-bones of slavery*, to scare and frighten the people of the North. So do the Turners make christianity. So may you make of any other good thing. The supporters of Fremont are opposed to the people in the territory managing their own affairs. So did Old England contend for the same thing against her *colonies* (Territories) which demanded of her "*popular sovereignty*."

The right to manage their own affairs, exclusive of all foreign interference. This England denied to the colonies, as does—Massachusetts and Missouri deny to Kansas. For this our fathers fought, and achieved our independence. Old Massachusetts was then in favor of "*popular sovereignty*." But where are her sons that go for Fremont now? Let her answer next November. If the principle was right in the one case, it is so in the other. I denounce all outside or foreign interference with the people of Kansas, whether by the North or South—by the Beechers, and the Atehisons, and their respective aiders and abettors, as unwarrantable and dangerous to our government. Popular sovereignty is that grand lever power in our government against all kinds of slavery. It rooted out negro slavery in the North. It extinguished it in Illinois and Indiana. By it, slavery was kept out of California. And so would have been the case with Kansas, if emigration had been left to its natural flow therein by the usual and ordinary means. The states should by law prohibit their own citizens from raising companies of armed men to go into the territories for any hostile purpose, unauthorized by the laws of the United States. And the territories should

(and so ought our own states), be provided with a registry law for voting at all elections.) It is the only means of securing the people against illegal voting. The election franchise is a right dear to every American citizen, and it should be carefully guarded and protected, for a single vote has decided the fate of empires.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to offer you, severally, my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I willingly submit to the call of my country, made through you. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

BUCKNER S. MORRIS.

DIARY OF ANNA R. MORRISON, WIFE OF
ISAAC L. MORRISON.

INTRODUCTION.

The diary which follows was written by the late Mrs. Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville, Illinois (then Mrs. George Rapalje), during her journey from New York to Jacksonville in November and December, 1840, to which have been added a few incidents of her early life in Jacksonville written at a slightly later date.

In order to understand some of her allusions, and especially the mental distress under which she was evidently laboring, a few words of explanation are necessary.

The writer was born in New York City, December 27th, 1820, the daughter of Mr. Jonathan and Miriam D. (Weeks) Tucker, and received the best education the city then afforded to young ladies—especially in music, literature and French. Before she was quite fifteen years of age she was married to Mr. George Rapalje, a gentleman of position in New York. Shortly afterward, (it being necessary for Mr. Tucker to leave New York on account of his health) her father and husband established a wholesale mercantile house in Mobile, Ala., and removed their families to that city. There her first child was born, before she was eighteen years of age. On account of its ill health, she was advised to take it to New York. While making the journey on a sailing vessel, the child died. To prevent its burial at sea, she carried it in her arms during the latter part of the voyage and buried it in the family burying ground at Oyster Bay.

In the following year, Mobile was visited by a terrific epidemic of yellow fever. Business was prostrated, the family returned to New York, and a fire in his store added greatly to Mr. Tucker's financial reverses. About the same time Mrs. Rapalje separated from her husband because of offenses on his part which she would never condone.



MRS. ISAAC L. MORRISON

During the summer of 1840, Mr. Tucker was again advised to leave New York and the seaboard, on account of pulmonary troubles, and to seek a home in the West. He decided to make an investigation before removing all of his family. For this purpose, Mrs. Rapalje accompanied him, while still suffering from the three causes above mentioned, as only a sensitive, affectionate and proud woman could suffer.

She attracted attention wherever she went, for she was noted for her beauty and wit before she left New York, and was easily the most beautiful and brilliant woman in her new western home.

Her diary tells her story for a brief period, and gives us a glimpse of some of the early characters and customs of Illinois.

MIRIAM MORRISON WORTHINGTON.

DIARY OF MRS. ISAAC L. MORRISON.

11th November, 1840. Again I have left New York. This day three years ago witnessed my departure for Mobile. What a lifetime of events has been crowded into those three years! This afternoon I was in Philadelphia; tonight in Baltimore. Oh, that the miseries of this night could be buried in oblivion! Another subject shall occupy my thoughts. My dear, dear mother! God guard and bless thee. My sister; could I but see her! Tomorrow at 9 A. M. I leave for Frederick, where I take the stage to cross the mountains.

Saturday, 14th November. Arrived in Wheeling at 4 P. M. Stopped at the Virginia House. Took supper, then went on board Steamer Artisan. Our stage companion, Mr. T. T. Mills, went to the boat with us, in the pouring rain. Father had heard stories of murder and robbery, and was dreadfully frightened.

15th November. Last night Mr. Mills came down at 11 and took passage for Cincinnati. Lying in my bed with a headache when the door opened and presented to my sight my mountain breakfast friends, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bigelow. Mrs. Hall rooms with me tonight. In bed all afternoon, Mr. Duncan reading Mrs. Adams' letters to Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Bigelow. In the evening, conversed with Mrs. B. and Mrs. H. Much pleased. I become acquainted with Mr. Duncan,¹ who was on the Grey Eagle last summer. He read to us.

Monday, November 16th. A warm and animated dispute with Mrs. Bigelow on the Apostolic Foundation of the Episcopal

¹ Governor Joseph Duncan, of Illinois.

Church. She favors Romanism. Mrs. Hall is an Episcopalian. Mr. Duncan came in and read to us the greater part of the day. Mr. Etter, the protector of Mrs. Hall, a very gentlemanly man, resides at Newark. Lost Mrs. Hall at 7 this evening, at Portsmouth. Mrs. Brown is with me tonight. My dear mother and sister! May you be well and comfortable. Could I but see you a moment!

Tuesday, 17th. Last night I overheard a conversation in the next stateroom, in which I occupied a prominent situation. Never was so much amused in my life. I attempted to waken Mrs. Brown, to enjoy it also; but she unfortunately spoke aloud, which stopped the conversation.

I was serenaded often with "A Place in Thy Memory," and "The Carrier Dove." M. sang before last night, but I could not distinguish the words.

Arrived in Cincinnati this morning at 9 o'clock. Left the Artisan and took the Pike for Louisville. M. never bowed to me on board the boat, but this morning while Mrs. Bigelow, Father and I were sitting in the cabin of the Pike, in he walked, much to my amusement—with his curling locks and all his jewelry. He stood a few minutes, spoke some words to Father, wished us a pleasant journey and retired, evidently much excited and confused.

Mr. Duncan amused us by a conversation today.

A few moments ago we were alarmed by a cry of fire. This was in the early evening, and about half an hour after boarding the boat. All passengers on our boat rushed to the deck and were furnished with life preservers by the officers. In a few minutes the passengers had jumped into the water. The only ones remaining on deck were the bridal couple from Boston, father and I. I had on a life preserver, but refused to jump, as I could not see much difference between burning to death and drowning, and meant to stay until the last minute. I did not see why the fire could not be put out, when there was so much water close at hand, and did not believe it would make as much progress as they feared. Fortunately, it was extinguished. How can I be sufficiently thankful to the Almighty for His goodness in preserving me and guarding me through every danger!

Louisville is to be illuminated tonight. General Harrison is there and Mr. Duncan has prepared a speech, which he intends to deliver tonight. They think we will be in time.

Wednesday, 18th. Arrived last night at twelve—too late for the illuminations. Mr. Duncan was obliged to forego his speech. Breakfasted this morning with General Harrison at the Galt House. When I was presented to him by Mr. Duncan, he said something about the "touch of a lady's hand," when he took mine. Was much disappointed in him. Shall not at present express an opinion to any one until I have had time to analyze this cause of my disappointment, which at present I do not fully understand.

This morning, Mrs. Bigelow left us for St. Louis. I employed myself till dinner writing to my dear mother. What are they doing? Is mother any worse? How wretched I am, sometimes!

Thursday, 19th. A dull, weary day, without an event to enliven its monotony. Went into the parlor and conversed with Mrs. Warfield, from Lexington. No letters from home. I am distracted between hope and fear. God preserve you, dear ones!

Friday, 20th. Sewed this morning; walked out this afternoon and am truly wretched tonight. Must devise some plan of action to render my situation tolerant. Assist me, merciful God; watch and direct me. In Thee I trust, oh, Lord! No letters today. Are they ill?

Saturday, 21st. No letters. Why do they not write? They almost make me crazy.

Sunday, 22nd. Rained. I could not go to church. Wrote home, but will not send it today. This morning, in conversing with Mrs. Warfield, she gave me a description of a friend of hers, Mr. Dudley Hadyn, an Eastern and European Traveler; a Parisian gentleman, but a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Warfield left this morning. If I had imagined she regarded me as more than a stranger, I would have given her my card. She supposes me to be Miss Tucker.

Tonight, in the bar-room, father discovered an acquaintance, Henry Lazerus, of Mobile.

Monday, 23rd. Mr. Lazerus breakfasted with us this morning. I was sitting alone in the parlor this morning, about twelve, when the servant advanced toward me with a note in her hand. I had no acquaintances in the place and it alarmed me a little, as my imagination presented a writer. I took it.

It was addressed to "Miss Tucker." I opened it and found it to be from Mrs. Warfield, introducing Mr. Hadyn. I knew not what to do. As Miss Tucker, I could not receive. I went upstairs and told father and I concluded to go down and explain, which I did. He is a most perfect gentleman. He gave father his address and left us. I was both sorry and amused at the adventure. I daresay he enjoyed it. This afternoon I luckily discovered from Miss Raine that in the evening she expected two gentlemen who were coming to be introduced to Miss Tucker. I told her I was Mrs. Rapalje, not Miss Tucker, and put an end to the coming farce.

No letters today. How long do they intend to keep us here? I am discouraged.

Sunday, Dec. 8th. How long it is since I have written in this little book! Procrastination and incidents relative to travelers have prevented my pursuing my intention of writing every night.

The 25th. I received a letter. They were as usual. What pleasure it gave me to see their writing!

Was introduced to Mr. Bates. He is a good-natured man; was very anxious for us to go to a concert which he said was attracting the elite of the town.

Every boat so crowded we could not get a berth. Got on board the Transit Saturday, 28th; was snagged and broke our wheel the night of the 2nd of December. Ashore on an island. Thursday they had a deer hunt; killed a buck. In the afternoon, I went on the island. It is uninhabited; about 70 miles below St. Louis. We got off Friday morning, and Friday night she struck another snag and tore a hole in her hull. We were in the widest part of the river, in the middle. If the aperture had been larger, she would have sunk before we could have reached the shore. As it was, they were obliged to take out the cargo. The hold was full of water. They found the hole, mended it, and we started once more—on Saturday morning. After we reached the shore, I thought we would be obliged to leave the boat, and a night in the woods, where the water was freezing, had no charms for me. Again must I offer my feeble thanks to the Great and Mighty God who has so mercifully preserved not only my life, but saved me from exposure and cold, and the water. How little do I merit it! Oh, Thou Glorious Being, whose attributes and mercies are so great that the human mind must be lost in wonder at its nobleness, how Thou hast regarded

and cared for so trifling and humble a creature! Words cannot express my feelings. God, Thou knowest my heart. I thank Thee.

This morning I visited the Episcopal Church (in St. Louis). The discourse was upon Dives' regard for his brethren.

Monday, Dec. 7. Wrote to my dear Mrs. Wilson.¹ Walked through some of the principal streets. I am agreeably disappointed in St. Louis. It is a fine city. We are at the City Hotel. Applied at the National, but could not get rooms. I like this house. They set a good table; no style, but everything very good. St. Louis requires larger hotels. One large one will be opened in two months. It is a fine building, delightfully situated. I was much pleased in the appearance of the jail. It fully realized my idea of a place of confinement; low, stone building surrounded by a high stone wall; not high enough, I think.

Received but one letter from mother, dated 17th of November. God bless and protect them!

There is a lady whom I met in the parlor who is a living table of prices current. She can talk nothing else. Sitting by the fire in a reverie sufficiently deep to produce some philosophic or scientific idea, she will suddenly utter the words, "What does butter sell for in the city?" From her countenance and manner, one would fancy her an intelligent woman; but on no other subject is she conversable. If I were an editor, I should consider her a valuable wife; for she is perfectly competent to give a daily table of prices. If I knew a little more of bank or railroad stock, I would attack. As it is, she is to me truly formidable. This evening, a visit from Mrs. B—— bringing an invitation from Mrs. C——, who is from Maine and quite fashionable-looking people, to visit her in her room. I thought she ought to call on me, and I told Mrs. B. that I would be engaged. I do not know but I ought to have gone, for the manner of the invitation was equivalent to a call.

Father had a visit from R. Rundle Smith, Philadelphia, and John H. Greene, England, this afternoon. He was out, and they left their names.

If it were not for the hope of receiving a letter tomorrow, I should urge father to leave more strongly than I have. He does not seem disposed to go.

¹ Mrs. L. M. Wilson, of Mobile, Ala.

Tuesday, 8th. A letter from Ma and Amelia this morning, containing unpleasant information about the furniture. Mr. Cole has not done as I wished about it.

I discovered this morning that I made a mistake in the person whom I took for Mrs. C. The Mrs. C. is a dashing woman with blue silk dress, red cuffs, black and pink cape, a quantity of showy jewelry. I thought it best to call, as she invited, and this afternoon I went down. As usual, I found out it was through some gentleman's curiosity and admiration that I received the extraordinary invitation. Was invited in the evening to come again, but I did not go. Did not admire Mr. C. much, and I was determined not to gratify the gentleman by an introduction to me. Wrote to E. Thompson tonight. If I could only see Ma and Meel for a few minutes!

Wednesday, Dec. 9th. Left St. Louis for Springfield at 11 this morning in the mail stage; dined two miles this side of Collinsville; venison for dinner, but it was wretchedly cooked. In the parlor there was a piano, center table, and glass case containing curiosities.

After we crossed the Mississippi, we passed through some woodland and then came to what they call the American Bottom. It seems to me that this land must once have been the bed of a stream, for it is bounded on one side by high, sandy and rocky bluffs from 50 to 200 feet high. Could the majestic Mississippi have once rolled over this ground, and, for some wild fancy, deserted and sent its mighty waters in another channel?

After we passed the "bottom," we came to a prairie upon which were numerous mounds which I at first supposed to be the remains of Indian; but they are nature's work and probably have been sandbars around which the current of waters has swept. We passed through Edwardsville and arrived at Bunker Hill at 8 P. M., where we supped and remain until $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 tomorrow morning. Our room is directly over the bar, and I fear we will be much disturbed by the talking below.

Thursday, Dec. 10th. As I thought, they talked all night and I did not sleep at all; got up at two, started at half-past two; rode 19 miles to Carlinville; there we took breakfast by candle-light. We arrived just as the day dawned at this little cabin, and were met by a young woman, whom we asked if she could give us breakfast immediately, to which she answered, "Yes." She gave us a seat by the fire and immediately commenced the

proceedings for breakfast. First, she took out a long-handled frying pan and, resting the handle on a chair before the wood fire in the fireplace, she put in some coffee, which she quickly parched. Removing the coffee and washing out the frying pan, she made a "pone" of corn bread and put it in to bake. Then she ground and prepared the coffee, which she proceeded to make in a pot over the fire. Then the performance was varied by the movement of first one curtain and then another, from behind which came men who had been guests at the cabin over night, and each as he emerged immediately took the wash basin and went out of doors to perform his ablutions and returned ready for breakfast.

After the "pone" was done, the "lady of the house" cut some bacon, put that in the pan and fried it, and then asked me if I would like some eggs, which she fried, and in a few minutes we were called to breakfast—for which we paid four shillings apiece, and which I must say I ate with a good appetite, for its very novelty was interesting to me. The table was a plain wooden one, and while I had a cup and saucer, the rest of the guests had tin cups. ("Pone" and "dip" are expressions much used here).

Started again, and arrived in Springfield at half-past three P. M.; stopped at the American Hotel. The Legislature is sitting here, the house is crowded and I did not get a room till 8 o'clock. There was a ball here tonight and they made a dressing-room of the ladies' parlor, and I sat there and viewed them all as they came in. A number of the ladies carried bundles in their arms and were accompanied by maids. The bundles, which were a mystery to me, were deposited on the bed, where the mystery soon developed, for the bundles began to kick and squeal, as hungry babies will. The mothers, after performing their maternal duties, wrapped the infants up again and left them with many charges to nurse-maids not to mix them up. The ladies were handsomely dressed, but not in the latest style. They wore handsome gowns of silk and satin, made with low necks and short sleeves.

No fireplace in my room. Heartsick.

Friday, Dec. 11th. One month since we left them! It seems a year. In the parlor all day. Conversed with the ladies—Mrs. Davis, from Alton, Mrs. Hocum, Miss Ellen Field and cousin, Miss Edmonson, Vandalia, and a lady whose name sounds like "Bleahard," from Monticello.

This morning, while sitting in the parlor of the hotel by the fire, Minerva and Murilla McConnel and James McDougall joined the circle. My father, who was downstairs, shortly made his appearance, accompanied by Murray McConnel,¹ whom he presented to me and who, in turn, introduced me to his daughters. James McDougall² is to marry Murilla McConnel.

Saturday, Dec. 12th. Did not get up to breakfast. Feel heartsick, the prospect is so dreary. What are we to do? They are hoping and expecting to hear our decision, and here we are, not knowing which way to go. Merciful God, guide and direct us.

Mrs. Hocum came in to see if I was sick. Mrs. Davis came in and invited me to the parlor. The people are very kind. I was introduced to Judge Martin, Colonel Buckmaster³ and Mr. Walker.⁴ Judge Martin is Master in Chancery; the Colonel is sheriff and Mr. W. is a lawyer. I have also met Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stewart (Stuart) and have been introduced to some of the members of the Legislature, but have forgotten their names. Introduced to Mr. Judd,⁵ from Chicago. He told father that Griswold lived there and a sister of Mr. G. called Miss Dunham. I wonder if it is not Mrs. Townsend?

This evening, they had a Mr. Davis, Clerk of the Senate, in the parlor, who sang for us most delightfully "The Old Arm Chair." Almost made me sob aloud. He sang a medley of his own arrangement. The most amusing thing I ever heard. There were parts of 21 airs in it. He accompanied himself on the guitar. Mr. Walker sang, "He Never Said He Loved"—half frightened to death; his voice failed him.

Sunday, Dec. 13th. Did not get up till dinner; too wet to go out, and no fireplace in my room. I thought I could read and meditate if I laid in my bed till I was obliged to get up. Went to Church this afternoon; Episcopal. A small wooden building that you would never imagine was a Church. They intend to build a new one next summer. The State House is a fine building, not quite finished yet.

¹ Prominent lawyer and politician of Jacksonville, then a member of the State Senate.

² Later U. S. Senator from California.

³ Col. Nathaniel Buckmaster of Alton.

⁴ Cyrus Walker, a presidential elector in 1839.

⁵ Norman B. Judd, well known lawyer and politician.

No one can know the definition of "Mud" until they come to Springfield. I think scrapers and mats must be fast selling articles here.

This evening, talked with Colonel Buckmaster; very kind. He said if we would remain a few days longer, he would lend us his horses and buggy five or six days. He is a widower.

Mr. Walker recommended Danville as a pleasant residence. Left the parlor quite early and went to my room. Before tea, I wrote to dear mother; tonight, to sister and Meg.

Monday, Dec. 18th. Started at 11 A. M. for Athens, 15 miles from Springfield. Five miles from Springfield, we crossed the Sangamon River; drove in. It was over the wheels, and such a mud bank! It was a terrible sight to see their exertions. They sprang and flounced in the mud. I never wish to go up again. We did not know the road, and whirled about on a large prairie, not knowing which road to take. Drove to the only house in sight and found it inhabited by chickens only, which were not able to give us the necessary information. It was intensely cold and I suffered very much. We at last found our way to Athens. It is beautifully situated, but the town is comprised of log houses placed directly on the street. Directly opposite the house, there is a man very low with the pleurisy. I wish I was in Springfield again. No, if I had my wishes, they would be this: to be seated between my dear mother and sister. I feel very nervous tonight. How quickly all my philosophic and stoical reasoning vanishes before one thought of that dear mother! How vain and foolish is all human reasoning, and I too often find that I am not the calm, dispassionate being that I would be. By slacking the tight rein which I constantly hold on my feelings, and giving way one moment, I lose as much self control as it will take weeks to recover. I will this once indulge myself. It can cause no grief to others. This paper cannot feel. Tears, so great a luxury, for nearly two years have I denied myself. I would not grieve, by their traces on my countenance, those who love me. How little does any one think who views my smiling face, of the mighty current of feeling which sometimes almost checks the beating of my heart. I fear sometimes that this checking of emotion will cause my death. The feeling is a peculiar one. It is a pause in all the pulsations of the body, with a perfect retention of my mental powers. It causes no visible changes, and one may be conversing with me and be totally unsuspecting of any agony within. It is almost immedi-

ately succeeded by a throbbing sensation about the temples, and a look, a word or action which recalls some past reminiscence will cause it. And thus I suffer—fortunately, unknown to anyone. Many have been my trials. New ones are added day by day. But, oh, it is my earnest prayer that I may be carried safely through and at last reach my home in Heaven. My sins are great; but oh, dear Jesus, Thy blood is sufficient, and may I have faith and love to reach Thy feet and wash myself clean in Thy blood. How variable are my feelings! Sometimes I long to leave this world and feel secure of my place in that happy land—and again clinging to earth and its creatures; thoughts of my own unworthiness; want of faith; the knowledge of being sinful and unprofitable, yet so held down by Satan that I have not the power to shake him off. Oh, merciful Father, be ever near me in those moments, and when so enthralled, send Thy Holy Spirit to burst the bonds and let it soar to Thee in prayer. Wilt Thou watch over those loved ones, oh, God? I would ask Thee to keep their souls from sin. Oh, increase their love for Thee. Let them feel that Thou art the Rock of Ages.

We return to Springfield, tomorrow. They are very kind people here. I feel very sorry for the old man. This place is to be sold tomorrow. They are very poor.

Tuesday, Dec. 15. I expect the old man died about 10 last night, and the shrieks of his family were dreadful. In that still, dark room, they rang on my ear and almost crazed me. May I be forgiven for the unjust suspicions which, after going to my room, I entertained of the people. It was a dismal room, and full of strange holes. I knew the pressing want of the old man, and I knew not what act he might be tempted to commit. The driver, who slept in the next room, was one of McKenzie's patriots—which knowledge only increased my fear, and I determined not to sleep till daylight.

Not long after I had retired, father came and aroused me in a very quiet manner, saying: "Get up as quick as you can, and dress yourself. There are very strange noises and something strange going on downstairs. Take this bowie knife and defend yourself, if necessary. I have my sword cane and we will do the best we can." We sat for an hour or more and heard heavy breathing and groans and the tread of feet hurrying backwards and forwards, and then the sound of nailing and sawing, and of whispering voices. And shortly we heard sobs and women crying, which reassured us in some degree. I thought if I only

had a candle. that I could read my Bible and it would have relieved me. I tried repeatedly before I could compose myself for prayer. I believe nervousness to be one of Satan's temptations. However, we soon made up our minds that the old man was dead and a coffin was being made, though we were not entirely at rest as to the danger of our position until daylight, when a crying woman came and called us and told us breakfast would soon be ready, and I ventured to ask her what was the matter. She replied that her father had died during the night. The sounds we heard were caused by relatives and neighbors coming and preparing for the burial. While feeling the greatest sympathy for the people, it was a great relief to us to know that there was no danger of robbery or murder.

We concluded we had had enough of Athens, and left at 9 A. M. for Springfield, and took a different route. We came through Sangamon Town. The river is more easily forded at this place. A bad hill to ascend, but not so muddy. The town consists of a mill and two other houses. A dangerous hill to descend; one skittish horse.

Arrived in Springfield, to dinner. My new friends all appeared pleased to see me. The Colonel B. distressingly polite. Mr. Walker was civil, but the Colonel would give him no chance.

Mrs. Davis very agreeable. They offered every inducement for me to remain, but I shall leave at three tomorrow morning.

Wednesday, Dec. 16th. Arrived in Jacksonville at 11 A. M. Passed over a beautiful country. Breakfast at candlelight. ——— seemed to be in the eyes of several persons the most desirable thing on the table. For ten miles out of Jacksonville, there are farms in a high state of cultivation and houses that would be respectable anywhere. Jacksonville is a pretty place; a good road between Jacksonville and Springfield. We are at the Morgan House, kept by a Mr. Scott.

I feel lonely and sad. Six years ago tonight, I stood arrayed in bridal habiliments. What a change six years has wrought! Then a child, not quite fifteen; tonight a thoughtful, saddened woman—with nothing to cheer me but the prospect of an eternity spent in Heaven. Oh, that my faith may not prove fallacious! Oh, that I am not deceived in myself! Satan may be busy and have lulled me with the idea of forgiveness. Jesus, if rightly sought, can forgive all. Oh, that I may be in the right path!

Sunday, 20th Dec. Jacksonville, Ill. Yesterday I wrote and received a letter from my dear mother. I fear she is not as well as she would have us think. Amelia is well. Margaret appears in good spirits. Today, one year ago, Margaret, Amelia, father and I went to the Court House¹ for the first time. Mr. Lewis preached. It was crowded to excess. I could not help contrasting the difference today as I wended my way, unknowing and unknown, to the Episcopal Church in this place, to last year when our carriage drove up, numerous friends greeted us, expressed their pleasure at our coming to Episcopal service. From that Sunday, I date my love for the Episcopal service. I was struck by its singular beauty. Mr. Lewis' mild, expressive and affectionate delivery served to soothe my feelings which, for months, had been strongly excited on the subject of religion. Mr. Meyer preached today; the same person whom I heard in St. Louis. I have been twice today. This morning, Mr. Meyers omitted the commandments, and changed his gown during the psalm. The hymn was sung after the sermon.

Today, year, Molt came to see us immediately after morning Church, and brought his dog, about whom he made a speech which amused us very much.

I could not have thought I was so much attached to Mobile as my absence from it proves to me.

What are dear Mother, Amelia and Mag² doing tonight? One year since, we were all at home. It is useless to repine. Through the mercy of God we may all again be united.

Wednesday, Dec. 23. This afternoon Father met Mr. — and several others. Tonight, I attended a sewing meeting in Mrs. Bucklin's³ parlor. Judge Breese,⁴ McConnell, Judge Martin, Judge Lockwood,⁵ Mr. Sturtevant⁶ and Col. Buckmaster called this evening. I was introduced to all the ladies; very much pleased with Mrs. McClure,⁷ Mrs. Rockwell⁸ and Mrs. Post.⁹

¹ Episcopal services in Mobile were held in the Court House after the Church edifice was destroyed by fire. Mrs. Rapalje was confirmed by Bishop Polk, afterward a Confederate General.

² Miss Margaret Napier, a cousin, still (1914) living in Brooklyn in her 94th year.

³ Wife of James Bucklin, engineer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

⁴ Judge Sidney Breese.

⁵ Judge Samuel D. Lockwood of the Supreme Court of Illinois.

⁶ J. M. Sturtevant, afterward and for many years, president of Illinois College at Jacksonville.

⁷ Wife of Judge Henry B. McClure.

⁸ Wife of Dennis Rockwell.

⁹ Sister of Mrs. McClure and wife of Rev. Truman Post, then a professor in Illinois College.

Thursday, 24th. What a lovely day it has been! I have had a nervous headache all day; did not leave my room until tea time. This morning Col. Buckmaster and Mr. Douglas¹ called. Miss Wolkman sat an hour with me this afternoon. Mrs. Rockwell and Mrs. McClure called. I am very much pleased with them. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin² invited father and me to tea. As they had not called, I wanted to decline.

One year ago today, Mag and I went down town; met Mott.³ He came home with us; did not go in. Two years ago today, I held with a mother's pride my lovely babe, who is now an angel in Heaven. Three years today, preparing for company on Christmas. Mr. Rearney was to dine with us. Perhaps in another, I will have passed from this earth. Oh, that it may be with my dear child in Heaven. Now I am in Jacksonville. One year ago, had I been told my present situation, I should have deemed it improbable! Fickle, fickle fortune!

My dear mother and sister! Could I but see you tonight! A happy Christmas to you. Even as I am placed, I will rejoice. It is the anniversary of the birth of our blessed Saviour. The Lamb of God, through whose precious blood my child was, and I hope to be, made pure enough to occupy a place in Heaven. Blessed Jesus, who clothed Thyself in mortality and suffered physical death; Thou knowest the weakness of the human heart. Endow me with strength to do Thy will! Forgive my sins, and if in a year I am not still on earth to again rejoice in the event, which has ransomed so many, may I be in Heaven, singing praises to Thy glorious name.

Mr. Duncan called and asked us to tea tomorrow night. His wife is an invalid and, he explained, could not call. Father knew her father and mother in New York and had met them again in Washington.

Friday, Dec. 25. Father and I went to Trinity Church.⁴ The building is not unlike an Eastern Church. Mr. Duncan's⁵ carriage came for us, and we went to their house, which is in a grove and quite far in the country. When I saw the china, which is like my dear mother's pink tea set, I could only with

¹ Judge Stephen A. Douglas.

² John J. Hardin.

³ A brother of L. M. Wilson, first president of the M. & O. R. R.

⁴ The same edifice is still standing, but now faces State street. It then faced Morgan street.

⁵ Governor Joseph Duncan.

great difficulty restrain my tears. Oh, my Father in Heaven, will that another Christmas we may be united in New York.

The other guests were some people connected with Illinois College.

Sunday, Dec. 27. Twenty years old today.

Monday, Dec. 28th. Started early this morning for Waverly; arrived about 11 o'clock. The driver took us to the only house he knew of where strangers were received; a shocking place. The room assigned to me and which I might call a garret, is reached by means of a ladder going up from the summer kitchen.

Jan. 2, 1841. There was a dance at this house last evening, at which the principal residents of Apple Creek and the surrounding country were present. In the morning, before breakfast, the big turkey gobbler was put in a tremendously big pot over the fire, and I was informed that I would not have any dinner, but just a "piece" at noon. The gobbler boiled until afternoon, when he was taken out of the pot and put into the oven before the fire to roast for supper, and there was cake of "a fearful and wonderful" construction. The guests having arrived supper was eaten at early candlelight. The room was illuminated by numerous "dips," and the guests being happy and hilarious, the supper passed off much to their satisfaction. The table was quickly cleared and, the fiddlers making their appearance, the crowd was soon arranged for the dancing. Each woman carried a very large pocket handkerchief, about a yard and a half square, which she held by both hands stretched out in front of her, except when one hand was given to the partner in the dance. I was invited to dance, but, not understanding those dances, I declined—but was a highly amused looker-on. I retired at about ten o'clock, but I think the gaiety was kept up until nearly morning.

Mr. Cleveland J. Salter called on us today and very kindly told us that he had a couple of rooms at our disposal, if I would take a room with his daughter—and they would give up one room entirely to father. They have a very nice, large brick house with 20 acres for the dooryard, and we have accepted their kind offer.

I am pleasantly situated at Mr. Salter's with Miss Julia for my roommate, and with no drawback except the wolves, which come up so frequently into the barnyard and howl, and which I fancy climb sometimes up to the second story window and are looking

at me. I am passing the time studying Metaphysics, Latin, and improving myself in spiritual knowledge. The Salters are a pious family; like Julia Salter very much. Mrs. Salter very amiable. Have made the acquaintance of a number of very pleasant people in Waverly and have attended one delicious "tea", which I shall always remember, at the home of Dr. Brown.¹

March 1, '41. We decided to come to Quincy, which has been highly recommended to us, and with which we are very much pleased. We had looked at a very pleasant house on the banks of the Mississippi and were just waiting to see the landlord, when we were informed that the city has been ravaged by bilious fever and the inhabitants of that house had suffered fearfully. It has decided us on leaving Quincy.

We have returned to Jacksonville, by the way of Moredosia. We came by train to this city, the railroad following what is known as the "State Road," and its tracks being laid down the principal street and the station, or stopping place, is in the center of the Public Square. When about a mile or so out of town, the engine, which had been traveling at a tortoise pace, was halted and a man got out and preceded the engine on foot—in which style we came through the town, passing the hotel and other houses on the main street, going up to the "Square" and stopping at the station in the center, much to my amusement. I got out and walked over to the Morgan House.

A few additional words of explanation may be of interest to those who have found a human interest in this diary, and from its narration of facts.

Mr. Tucker decided to engage in business in Jacksonville and rented a storeroom under the Morgan House, afterward the Park House. For a residence he rented the Bibb cottage on East Court street (where the Roman Catholic school now stands) not far from the residence of John J. Hardin. The two families formed ties of the closest friendship.

Early in May, 1841, they were joined by Mrs. and Miss M. A. Tucker, the remaining members of the family. Within about a year they purchased and removed to the property on Grove street, afterward known as "The Morrison Place."

¹ His daughter is the widow of Rev. E. A. Tanner, for many years president of Illinois College.

Although Mrs. Rapalje had ample ground to obtain a divorce from her husband, she would not apply for one, but in time Mr. Rapalje sought a divorce from her in the courts of Mobile on the ground of abandonment, and it was granted for that cause. They had no children to be cared for.

Mr. Tucker returned to New York in 1846 to investigate a favorable proposal to enter into business there again, when he was taken suddenly ill and died before word could reach his family.

Mrs. Rapalje then found an opportunity to make practical use of her excellent training in music and French by teaching those subjects in the Methodist College, now known as the Illinois Woman's College.

Meanwhile, her list of friends rapidly extended and included all the leading men and women of Jacksonville, some of whom are mentioned in her diary. It also included such men as Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. Of the former she predicted at an early day that he would sometime be president of the United States.

In 1851, a young lawyer came from Kentucky to Jacksonville—Mr. Isaac L. Morrison. He soon met Mrs. Rapalje, a mutual love affair ensued, and they were married in 1853. Thus the tragedy of her early life was replaced by a happy union, which continued, with great mutual devotion, throughout their lives.

M. M. W.

SENATORIAL DISPUTES RESULTING FROM THE AP- PORTIONMENT ACT OF 1841.

BY KATHLEEN M. CLYNE.

The increase of population in the State of Illinois as exhibited by the census of 1840, made a reapportionment of representation necessary. Accordingly, the Twelfth General Assembly passed "An Act to Apportion the Representation of the Several Counties in this State," Feb. 26. 1841. This act is a masterpiece of clumsy legislation. It is so ambiguous that today the districts which it established can be determined only with the aid of the election returns. This, however, was not its greatest defect. It made no provision for the sixteen senators whose terms did not expire.

When the Thirteenth General Assembly met in December, 1842, there were many important questions to be settled; the State was practically bankrupt; the canal was unfinished; the people were desirous of curbing the power of the Mormons; and the election of a United States senator was imperative. Before any of these important questions could be taken up in the Senate, its personnel must be determined and there were four disputed seats. The question was a delicate one. The places of some of the oldest and most influential members were endangered. Any legislature which would take upon itself the exclusion of any of these men, who had not served out the term for which they had been duly elected, would be committing an unwarranted act. But the new members had been elected just as lawfully under the act passed by the last Legislature.

The most complicated dispute was that involving John Pearson, Joel A. Matteson, and Samuel Hoard. John Pearson was the hold-over senator from the district containing the counties of Cook, Will, DuPage, and McHenry. Joel A. Matteson, later governor of Illinois, was senator from the newly-formed district of Will, DuPage and Iroquois, and Samuel Hoard from the newly-formed district of Cook and Lake. The Select

Committee to which the disputes were referred brought in a report, Dec. 13, 1842, recommending that Matteson be excluded. It was argued that otherwise the counties involved would have one more senator than they were entitled to have. At the time that Matteson was elected there was, the Committee maintained, no vacancy in that district; John Pearson had been duly elected by the people and was still their lawful representative. Mr. Matteson then withdrew, but December nineteenth Governor Ford informed the Senate of John Pearson's resignation, which was to take effect January first, 1843. The same day a bill to hold a special election for senator in the district composed of Will, DuPage and Iroquois, passed both the Senate and the House. This bill is another example of the loose methods of the day. The resignation of Mr. Pearson left a vacancy in the old district of Cook, Will, DuPage, and McHenry, while the new election was ordered for the new district of Will, DuPage, and Iroquois. The election was held January second, and Joel A. Matteson was returned to the Senate. He qualified and took his seat five days later.

The exclusion of Matteson had been strongly opposed by Senator Pearson. A protest against the exclusion of him and of Gilham was made to the Senate by six members. Pearson, James, and Cavarly, all of whose seats were involved in the disputes, were among the signers. A long speech by Pearson on the resolution to declare the elections of Matteson and Gilham void, was published in the *Illinois State Register*. In this he maintained that each new district embracing counties which had not taken part in the election of a hold-over senator was entitled to another senator. He urged that the exclusion of these men would leave some counties without representatives elected by themselves, and would establish a precedent dangerous to a Republican government. Neither Matteson nor Pearson were men of irreproachable character, and the whole settlement looks like a deal between them. The *Joliet Courier*, Jan. 4, 1843, said that "efforts were made to defeat Mr. Matteson on the grounds that he bargained with the Senator from Cook, Mr. Pearson, to secure the resignation of the latter." The *Courier* said that these reports were untrue. Pearson may have expected some recompense for his resignation, for two weeks later in the Democratic caucus he was a candidate for the nomination for justice of the supreme court, but was defeated.

The second dispute was between the renowned Colonel E. D. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff in 1861, and Reuben Harrison, both of Sangamon county. Baker was the hold-over senator from the old district of Sangamon, Menard, Logan, and Christian counties. Reuben Harrison was elected from the newly-formed district of Sangamon. The Committee reported that Harrison was not legally a member of the Senate. It said that if Harrison were admitted, Sangamon county would have double representation, since it already had a resident senator on the floor. Menard, Logan, and Mason counties constituted one district after 1841, and having no senator within their limits, "they had an indisputable right to elect one." There seems to have been no protest against Mr. Harrison's exclusion.

The third contest was between T. M. Kilpatrick and James Gilham. Under the apportionment of 1836, Morgan county elected three senators. After Cass and Scott counties were set off from Morgan, it voted alone for one senator, with Cass for one, and with Scott for one. The term of the senator from Morgan and Cass expired in 1842, but the other two held over. The new apportionment made Cass and Scott, though not contiguous, into one district, and Morgan into another, each entitled to only one senator. Kilpatrick was the hold-over senator from the counties of Morgan and Scott. Gilham was the senator from the newly-formed district of Cass and Scott. The select committee declared that Gilham was not legally a member of the Senate; Scott, one of the counties in the new district, had participated in Kilpatrick's election; Morgan had a separate senator; and Kilpatrick resided in Scott. The Senate apparently accepted this reasoning, for Gilham was excluded, and as a result there was no senator in the Thirteenth General Assembly in whose election the voters of Cass county had participated.

The hardest case for the Senate to decide was the contest between two well known men who had both formerly served in the Legislature, Alfred Cavarly and Revel W. English. They were both newly elected. Cavarly was elected from the Counties of Greene and Jersey to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Senator John Allen, who had been elected in 1840. English was elected from the newly-formed district of Greene and Calhoun counties. The Committee in its report stated the facts, but it had been unable to reach an agreement on the case. It was finally taken up by the Senate as a committee of the whole.

deliberated on at both sessions December twentieth, and then laid on the table. The following day the Senate adopted by a vote of 22 to 18, this amendment: "That neither Mr. Cavarly nor Mr. English have been legally elected to fill the vacaney of John Allen, deceased." Mr. English, not wishing his distriet to be unrepresented in the Senate and realizing that these disputes were keeping them from the great work before them, resigned at once. The State Register says, "There being no further contest, the Senate rejected the whole resolution of which the above amendment was a part." Since it was not adopted, the resolution is not printed in the *Journal* and its contents have not been determined. Mr. Cavarly retained his seat.

Another case, which is notable chiefly because it was not contested, is that involving the counties of Madison, St. Clair, Monroe, and Randolph. Under the old apportionment Madison, St. Clair, and Randolph were each entitled to one senator, while Monroe was joined with Madison and St. Clair in the election of a fourth. The new law gave a senator each to Madison and St. Clair, and joined Monroe and Randolph together to form a third distriet, thus reducing the representation of the four counties from four to three. In each of the four old distriets, except Madison, senators were elected in 1840, and were entitled to hold over. Adam W. Snyder, the senator from St. Clair County resigned, however, in 1841, to aaccept the Democratic nomination for governor. St. Clair and Madison counties each elected a senator in 1842 and these, with the hold-over senators from Randolph and the distriet composed of Monroe, St. Clair, and Madison made four senators in the Thirteenth General Assembly from these counties instead of three as provided by the new apportionment law. All of them held their seats, however, and voted throughout the session without any question of their credentials. John Pearson mentioned the ease in the long speech referred to above, and said that some of the senators in question were representing counties from which they were not elected. The puzzle was apparently too complicated for the Select Committee or the Senate to solve, and as a result there was one more senator in this General Assembly than was provided for by the Apportionment Act.

The settlement of these disputes was certainly an irregular procedure. The only consistent aim appears to have been to have the speified number of senators on the floor, and even this

was not achieved. The decisions were extra-legal, and it is doubtful if they would have been tolerated had not the Thirteenth General Assembly realized that it was facing one of the greatest crises in the history of the State. The creditors were at the door clamoring for satisfaction. Such minor questions had to be pushed aside as quickly as possible and attention focused on the duty of upholding the honor of the State in a time of peril.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, JUDGE DAVID DAVIS AND JUDGE
EDWARD BATES.

BY JOHN M. LANSDEN, OF CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

I was a student at Illinois College from January to June, 1861. I had spent almost the whole of my college course in the South, but my home being in Sangamon county, and it appearing probable that we would soon have war in the country, I left the Southern institution and entered the senior class at Illinois College early in January, 1861, and graduated there the June following. On the 30th day of January of that year, I was called by telegram to visit my father, the Rev. A. W. Lansden, who was ill at Bethany, Moultrie County, where he was visiting relatives. I took the train on the Wabash at Jacksonville, and was joined by my two sisters at Bates or New Berlin, 12 or 15 miles west of Springfield. At Springfield, Mr. Lincoln, Judge Davis and Judge Bates came aboard the train and into the car in which we were riding. They took seats almost opposite to us, Mr. Lincoln himself turning the forward seat so that the three could sit facing each other. He seemed to be in charge of his two distinguished friends. Our attention, and that of every one else in the car was, of course, attracted to them, and every one seemed anxious to hear their conversation. The noise of the train made it necessary for them to speak somewhat louder than usual, and it was therefore not difficult for us to hear much of what they said. They were on their way to Charleston, Coles County.

What also drew our attention to these public men was the stories Mr. Lincoln was telling them, and his very hearty laughter, so hearty that his whole frame seemed to join in the merriment. I may be mistaken at this distant day, but my present impression is that his two eminent companions did not join heartily in the laughter. They were interested, of course, but not as much as we who sat by and gave the closest attention. The first political speech I ever heard was one made by Mr.

Lincoln at Waverly, in Morgan County. It may have been during the campaign of 1852, between Pierce and Scott. I do not now recall anything that he said. I do remember, however, just how he appeared and looked as our large wagon, fixed up for the occasion, was driven close to the crowd of people who were listening to him. We were just starting home, it being somewhat late in the afternoon, and the cheering and hurraing greatly interested me, who had never heard so much of it before. He was dressed in a black suit and appeared very much indeed as he now appears in what is said to be the earliest picture of him now in existence, one taken, I believe, in 1848. I had seen him now and then at Springfield, but did not know much of his habit of telling stories; and seeing and hearing what I had that day on the train from Springfield to Decatur, I wrote back soon afterward to some of my friends in the South and told them of my seeing and hearing Mr. Lincoln on the train, and how his stories and laughter seemed so out of keeping with the condition of our country, of which he was within a month to become the president. I need not say that I came to understand it better afterwards.

About the time our train reached Mechanicsburg, fifteen or twenty miles east of Springfield, some one handed him a telegram, stating that at Memphis they had fired one hundred guns in honor of the withdrawal of Texas from the Union. He read it and then handed it to Judge Bates, saying, "Yes, yes, she came in afiring and she goes our afiring." He recalled the fact that when Texas was admitted into the Union, December 29, 1845, such guns were fired in many parts of the country.

A little while before we reached Decatur we passed the place, on the south, where Mr. Lincoln had made those rails in 1830, and he told his companions about it. I cannot, of course, recall all that he said, but this I remember very distinctly. He said that he and the person working with him, whose name he must have mentioned, and which was, no doubt, John Hanks, made a sufficient number of rails to fence about ten acres of ground. That of the two he was somewhat the stronger, and probably made more of the rails than did the other. This was in January, 1861, and the rail-making had occurred in 1830, about thirty years before; and Mr. Lincoln closed his account by saying that he felt quite sure that he could not identify any of the rails, but he added, in that same jocular way, "That was about thirty years ago, and it is hardly to be expected that I

could identify any of the rails now." Judge Bates became Mr. Lincoln's first Attorney General and Judge Davis, by appointment of Mr. Lincoln, became a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, December 8, 1862.

Here are some extracts from the Illinois State Journal and the State Register, of Springfield, in reference to Mr. Lincoln's trip to Charleston at that time:

"Mr. Lincoln left town yesterday morning by the Great Western road for the purpose of making a visit to his step-mother who resides near Charleston, in Coles County. He expects to return on Friday evening's train * * * * Judge Bates of St. Louis, arrived in this city on Tuesday evening and remained here during yesterday." (Daily State Journal, Thursday, January 31, 1861.)

"Mr. Lincoln, with Honorable Edward Bates of St. Louis and several leading Republicans of this and other states left here for Charleston, Coles county, yesterday. This visit of the president-elect with such company, to the quiet town of Charleston is attributed to a desire for rest, not to be had in Springfield, where the incoming dispenser of place and pap 'is run to death' by eager and hungry crowds of patriots 'who carried the lamps' and split the rails in the late canvass." (Daily State Register, Springfield, Thursday, January 31st, 1861.)

"Mr. Lincoln returned from Coles County yesterday morning. He reached Charleston on Wednesday evening, and spending the night at Senator Marshall's, rode out the next morning six miles in the country to the residence of his step-mother, where he remained the rest of the day. While there he paid a visit to the grave of his father. In the evening, he rode back to town in company with his aged relative, and at the urgent request of the citizens of the place held an impromptu reception at one of the public halls. A large number of the ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the opportunity to shake him by the hand. Though called upon Mr. Lincoln declined to make any remarks shadowing forth his views of the present state of the country or the policy of the incoming administration. His visit was pleasant, and in every way most satisfactory." (Daily State Journal, Saturday, February 2, 1861.)

It was but ten days after this trip to Charleston that he left Springfield for Washington, starting from the same station and by the same railroad.

AN EARLY CHARACTER SKETCH OF MR. LINCOLN.

BY CHARLES M. THOMPSON.

Characterizations of Mr. Lincoln made by his friends after his election to the presidency in 1860. must necessarily be viewed with caution. The tendency to magnify unconsciously the virtues and vices of an old acquaintance, after he has become great in the eyes of the world, is a human weakness common to all mankind. Our knowledge of the early life of Lincoln is drawn very largely from friendly reminiscences made public after his death; and any information on the subject coming from a total stranger at a time when the future president was comparatively unknown, is of considerable importance, especially when it substantiates what his closest friends have said about him.

The *Alton Telegraph*, in its issue of August 20, 1847, copied from an Eastern newspaper a native Bostonian's account of his travels in Illinois, in which, without mentioning names, he drew character sketches of several of the public men of the State, one of whom was Representative Abraham Lincoln. Fortunately the *Telegraph* named the men characterized in an explanatory paragraph as follows:

"We shall begin our extracts with the following description of two congressmen from Illinois, who accompanied our traveler, in his land journey from Peoria to Springfield. It will be observed that their names are not given—nor is it, indeed, necessary; for anyone in this State will guess at once who they are, just as readily as he can say *Abe Lincoln*, and *Bob Smith*, or any other familiar words. It should perhaps be stated here, that the 'grumbling humor' to which Mr. Buckingham [our traveler from Boston] alludes, was occasioned by a night's voyage on the Illinois river, in a small steamboat, crowded with volunteers and other passengers, and every nook and corner of which was filled with mosquitoes and other insects unknown in Massachusetts, and rendering sleep, to those unaccustomed to this kind of annoyance, absolutely impossible."

Following the above introduction, the *Telegraph* printed an extract in which the traveler from Boston drew a picture of Mr. Lincoln among his own people. "Our party was again changed. We had two members of Congress from the State of Illinois, one Whig [Lincoln] and one Locofoco [Smith of Madison County] and persons of other professions. Query—Is a member of Congress a professional man or not? We started in a grumbling humor; but our Whig congressman was determined to be good-natured, and to keep all the rest so if he could. He told stories, and badgered his opponent, who, it appeared, was an old personal friend, until we all laughed, in spite of the dismal circumstances in which we were placed.' "

At this point in his narrative, the traveler took occasion to comment on the people of Illinois, and the electioneering methods of their politicians. "The character of the Western people is in every respect different from ours. Our Locofoco friend is a regular canvasser; he says that he has a way in his district of bowing to everybody, of kissing every man's child, and making love to every man's wife and daughter. He regretted that he did not ask 'Long John,' as everybody calls Mr. Wentworth, how he should behave in Wentworth's [Chicago] district, because the force of habit is so great with him, he feared he might exceed the bounds of propriety—it may be that the fashion with 'Long John' is more abrupt, and in that case he might be going contrary to established usage. For some miles we were in Wentworth's district, and a tolerably poor district it appeared to be.' "

When the Springfield district was reached he saw Mr. Lincoln at his best as a local politician. There the future president displayed the side of this character so well known to his friends and neighbors. "We were now in the district represented by our Whig congressman; and he knew, or appeared to know, everybody we met, the name of the tenant of every farm-house, and the owner of every plat of ground. Such a shaking of hands—such a how-d'ye-do's—such a greeting of different kinds as we saw, was never seen before. It seemed as if he knew everything; and he had a kind word, a smile, and a bow, for everybody on the road, even to the horses, and the cattle, and the swine.' "

The writer closed his sketch of the two "congressmen" with an observation on what he was pleased to call "Etiquette among Western Congressmen." The labors of Mr. Lincoln, in speaking to everybody along the way, "appeared to be so great, that we

recommended to our Loco loco friend to sit on the other side of the coach and assist in the ceremonies; but he thought that that would be an interference with the vested rights of his friend and opponent, and so he declined, although he was evidently much disposed to play the amiable to several rather pretty girls that we fell in with at one of our stopping places. It seems that, as there is honor among thieves, so there is etiquette among Western Congressmen.' "

BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON AND THE FUNERAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. W. SWEET, DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, GREENCASTLE, IND.

The publication of the "Recollections of the Assassination and Funeral of Abraham Lincoln" by Edmund Beall,¹ in one of the recent issues of the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society has led me to believe that the readers of the Journal might be interested in Bishop Matthew Simpson and his funeral oration over the body of Lincoln, delivered in Springfield, Illinois, May 4th, 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, though a member of no church, had been a regular attendant on the services of the Presbyterian church, both during his residence at Springfield and at Washington, and it might have been naturally supposed that a Presbyterian minister would have been asked to deliver the principal address at the grave. But as a matter of fact, Rev. Dr. Matthew Simpson, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then living in Philadelphia,² was requested to render this honored service. This request was a very natural one, especially to those who were familiar with the intimacy which had existed between the dead President and this Methodist Bishop.

Just before and during the war, Bishop Simpson and Lincoln had become well acquainted, and fast friends, Bishop Simpson being frequently summoned to Washington by Mr. Lincoln for the purpose of consultation.³ Bishop Thomas Bowman,⁴ who is still living in East Orange, New Jersey, now a very old man, and who was chaplain of the United States Senate during the latter part of the war, tells of one occasion when he and several friends were conversing with Mr. Lincoln in the White House,

¹ "Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society," Jan. 1913, pp. 488-492.

² Bishop Simpson had lived in Evanston, Illinois until the last years of the war.

³ Life of Bishop Simpson, G. R. Crooks, pp. 370-371.

⁴ Both Bishop Simpson and Bowman, are ex-presidents of DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. Bishop Simpson having been the first president.

when unexpectedly the door opened and in came Bishop Simpson. The President raised both arms and started for the Bishop, and on reaching him grasped both hands and explained: "Why Bishop, how glad I am to see you!"¹ Later the two retired for a private interview, where they spent several hours together. Dr. Bowman further states that he later learned that Bishop Simpson had been specially summoned to Washington by the President, for this interview.²

Before his election to the Episcopacy, Bishop Simpson had been editor of "The Western Christian Advocate" published in Cincinnati, and in his editorials he had discussed vigorously "Clay's Compromise measure of 1850," and other public questions, taking what became the Republican point of view, and had thereby won the confidence of Mr. Chase. Bishop Simpson was also very friendly with Mr. Stanton, who came from a staunch Methodist family, and when the Bishop was in Washington, he almost invariably called at the War Department. In 1863, Stanton asked the Bishop to serve on a commission to visit Fortress Monroe, Newbern, Port Royal and New Orleans, to examine the condition of the colored people, and make suggestions, the Secretary saying that he wanted three men apart from politics to perform this service. But this position the Bishop declined. In the same letter in which Bishop Simpson communicates these facts to his wife, he also states that he "called on Mr. Lincoln this morning" and he was "very friendly."³

Another reason, besides the friendly relationship which existed between President Lincoln and the Bishop, which was no doubt influential in deciding the family and the Cabinet to request the Bishop's services at the President's funeral, was the fact that he was one of the most eloquent preachers in the country, and had performed a great service during the war, by means of his eloquent sermons and lectures on patriotic subjects. During the four years of the war he had gone up and down the North, preaching to great congregations, and delivering his great lecture on "Our Country," which everywhere aroused the greatest patriotic enthusiasm, often bringing whole audiences to their feet by the power of his eloquence.

¹ Life of Bishop Simpson, Crooks, p. 272.

² For other testimony regarding the intimacy between Lincoln and Bishop Simpson, see testimony of Gen. C. B. Fisk—Crook's Life of Simpson, pp. 273-274. Also the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War." Sweet, pp. 154-157.

³ Letter of Bishop Simpson to his wife, quoted in Crooks' Life of Simpson, p. 387.

In 1864, he delivered this lecture at Elmira, New York, and a college president who heard it stated afterwards that "the government should employ that man to visit all the principal cities in the loyal states and pronounce that discourse; it would bring down the price of gold."¹ Harper's Weekly thus describes the effect of this lecture, which he delivered in Pittsburgh in October, 1864. "The effect of his discourse is described as very remarkable. Toward the close an eyewitness says: 'Laying his hand upon the torn and ball-ridden colors of the Seventy-third Ohio, he spoke of the battlefields, where they had been baptized in blood, and described their beauty as some small patch of azure, filled with stars that an angel had snatched from the heavenly canopy to set the stripes in blood.' With this description began a scene that Demosthenes might have envied. All over the vast assembly, handkerchiefs and hats were waved and before the speaker sat down the whole throng arose as if by magic influence, and screamed and shouted, and stamped and clapped, and wept and laughed in wild excitement. Colonel Moody, a Methodist preacher who was Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio, sprang to the top of a bench and called for the 'Star Spangled Banner,' which was sung, or rather shouted, until the audience dispersed."²

This great speech of Bishop Simpson's played a rather important part in the Campaign of 1864. It was arranged to have the lecture delivered in New York, just before the presidential election. Mr. Ward Hoyt, who had the preparation for the meeting in charge, thus writes to Bishop Simpson: "All your friends agree that you should speak before the election. Speaking at that time, with the full report, promised in the Tribune, Times, Herald, and Evening Post, is equivalent to speaking to the nation." The speech was accordingly delivered on November 3rd, 1864, in the Academy of Music, New York. Of the great mass of people who came to hear it, the New York Tribune says: "Such an audience gathered at the Academy of Music as seldom, or never before, was crowded within its walls. Long before the time announced for the lecture to commence, the spacious building was crowded from pit to dome; the

¹ Western Christian Advocate, Aug. 31, 1864.

² "Harper's Weekly," Oct. 15, 1865, p. 659. Colonel Moody, referred to in the above quotation, was a Methodist minister from southern Ohio, and was Colonel of an Ohio Regiment. He was a rough and ready preacher and a gallant officer.

seats were soon filled, the standing room all taken up, and still the crowd poured in, until no more room was left in which to squeeze another person."¹

With the above facts before us, it becomes clear why this Methodist Bishop should have had such an important part in the funeral of President Lincoln.

Before the body of the president left Washington, brief and simple services were conducted in the East room of the White House. The Rev. Dr. Hali, of the Church of the Epiphany, read the burial service; Bishop Simpson, as Nicolay and Hay says, "distinguished equally for his eloquence and his patriotism," offered prayer, and Dr. P. D. Gurley, at whose church (Presbyterian) the president and his family habitually attended worship, delivered a short address, "commemorating the qualities of courage, purity, and sublime faith, which had made the dead man great and useful."² At the close of this service the body was taken to the funeral train, and the long, sad journey from Washington to Springfield was begun.

I will not stop here to describe at length the scenes which took place at the various stops along the route. The body was viewed by thousands at Baltimore and Harrisburg; at Philadelphia it lay in state in Independence Hall; at New York, among the thousands who came to look upon the wrinkled face of the dead president, was General Scott, pale and feeble; at Syracuse, 30,000 people came out in a storm at midnight to pay their respects to the great dead; at Cleveland a special building was erected in the public square for the lying-in-state, and as the train neared the old home, the crowds increased. At Columbus, Ohio, and at Indianapolis, "the whole of each state seemed to be gathered to meet their dead hero,"³ and at Chicago practically the whole city passed in one long, mournful stream past his open bier.

On Wednesday, May the 3rd, at 9 A. M., the funeral train reached Springfield, arriving at the Chicago and Alton station. The body was taken immediately to the Hall of Representatives in the State House, the walls of the room being decorated with such mottoes as "Sooner than surrender this principle I would be assassinated on the spot!" and "Washington the Father,

¹ New York Tribune," Nov. 7, 1864. Quoted in Crook's Life of Simpson, pp. 378-79.

² Nicolay and Hay—Lincoln, vol. x, pp. 317-318.

³ Ibid, pp. 319-322.

Lincoln the Savior of his country."¹ Here the body lay in state, to be viewed by his old friends and neighbors until the next (Thursday) morning. The coffin, in which the dead president was encased, was of mahogany, lined with lead, the inside covered with white box-plaited satin, and was said to be the most beautiful and costly coffin ever manufactured in this country. The outside of the coffin was covered with rich, black cloth, heavily fringed with silver, and on each side four silver medallions, in which were the four silver handles. A silver plate bearing the following inscription was placed on the center of the lid:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BORN FEBRUARY 12, 1809

DIED APRIL 15, 1865²

For days before the body reached Springfield, all trains coming into the little city were crowded with people coming from Illinois and other neighboring states, to pay their last respects to their dead chieftain, and while the body lay in state, thousands of people passed by his coffin, and great crowds visited the Lincoln home. The house was then occupied by Mr. Tilton, president of the Great Western Railroad, and his family very kindly showed the strangers through the rooms made sacred by Lincoln's presence and use. Finally, however, the crowds around the house became so numerous, it was found necessary to place a guard around the house to prevent depredations. Permission had been given the visitors to carry away a leaf or a flower as a souvenir, but many were not content with this and chipped off pieces of the fence, and one man was caught in the act of carrying away a brick from the wall.

Visitors were also shown the old Lincoln house-dog, and "old Tom," the family horse, the latter occupying a conspicuous place in the funeral procession, led by two grooms and caparisoned with velvet cloth. He had been sold some time previously, and had been used as a drayhorse, until the assassination, when he was purchased by two speculators for five hundred dollars, with the intention of showing him throughout the country.

¹ Western Christian Advocate, May 10, 1865.

² Ibid.

There were others who attempted to turn the occasion into a means for financial profit, by taking photographs of the house, horse and dog and selling them to the thousands on the streets.¹

Thursday, May the Fourth, 1865, dawned clear and beautiful, the day on which the closing funeral honors to the dead president were to take place. At noon of that day, a salute to the dead of twenty-one guns was fired, and afterwards single guns at intervals of ten minutes. About noon the remains were brought from the State House and placed in the hearse, which was surmounted by a magnificent crown of flowers. While this was taking place, a great chorus² sang the hymn from the portico of the capitol:

Children of the Heavenly King,
As we journey let us sing,
Sing our Saviour's worthy praise,
Glorious in his works and ways.

We are traveling home to God,
In the way our fathers trod;
They are happy now, and we
Soon their happiness shall see.

O ye banished seed, be glad;
Christ our Advocate is made;
Us to save our flesh assumes,
Brother to our souls becomes.

Lord, obediently we'll go,
Gladly leaving all below;
Only thou our leader be,
And we still will follow thee.³

The chief marshal of the day was Major General Hooker, aided by Brigadier-General Cook and staff, and Brigadier-General Oakes and staff. Among those who followed the hearse to the grave, besides the relatives and family friends (Mrs. Lincoln was not physically able to go), were Judge Davis of the United States Supreme Court, six or seven governors of states, members of Congress and other distinguished men, and an immense multitude of others.

¹ Western Christian Advocate, May 17, 1865.

² Chorus led by Prof. B. Meissner,

³ Christian Advocate and Journal (New York) May 11, 1865.

The procession reached Oak Ridge cemetery at about a quarter to one o'clock. The coffin was taken reverently from the hearse, and placed in the tomb, a stone structure built in a hill-side, and nearby in the same vault was the body of little Willie, whom the dead president had loved so dearly. When this was done the services began, in the presence of the great multitude gathered around. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Albert Hale, which was followed by a dirge, composed for the occasion by G. W. Root of Chicago. Then Rev. N. W. Miner read selections from the first chapter of John's Gospel, after which a choral was sung by a great choir, seated on a platform built for the occasion. After the reading of the dead president's second Inaugural by Rev. A. C. Hubbard, one of the noblest state papers of all time, Bishop Simpson gave the funeral oration, which Nicolay and Hay characterize as pathetic. At its close, there was a requiem, then the benediction, the services closing with a funeral dirge, composed by the Rev. Dr. Gurley, the president's pastor.

It will be impossible here to give Bishop Simpson's address in full, but my intention in writing this paper would not be fulfilled without giving at least some extracts from it. Accordingly I here append something of this address:¹

"Fellow citizens of Illinois, and of many parts of our entire Union: Near the capital of this large and growing State of Illinois, in the midst of this beautiful grove, and at the open mouth of the vault which has just received the remains of our fallen chieftain, we gather to pay a tribute of respect and drop the tears of sorrow. A little more than four years ago he left his plain and quiet home in yonder city, receiving the parting words of the concourse of friends who, in the midst of the droppings of a gentle shower, gathered round him. He spoke of the pain in leaving the place where his children had been born, and where his home had been rendered so pleasant by many recollections. And as he left he made an earnest request in the hearing of some who are present at this hour, that as he was about to enter upon responsibilities which he believed to be greater than those which had fallen upon any man since the days of Washington, the people would offer up their prayers that God would aid and sus-

¹ The address may be found in full in "The Christian Advocate and Journal" (New York) May 11, 1865. Lengthy extracts from the address may also be found in Crook's *Life of Simpson*, pp. 397-403; also in "The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Civil War," Sweet, pp. 214-218.

tain him in the work they had given him to do. His company left your city; but as it went, snares were set for the Chief Magistrate. Scarcely did he escape the dangers of the way or the hand of the assassin as he neared Washington. I believe he escaped only through the vigilance of the officers and the prayers of the people, so that the blow was suspended for more than four years, which was at last permitted, through the providence of God, to fall.

"How different the occasion which witnessed his departure from that which witnessed his return! Doubtless you expected to take by the hand, to feel the warm grasp which you felt in other days, and to see the tall form among you which you had delighted to honor in years past. But he was never permitted to return until he came with lips mute, his frame encoffined, and a weeping nation following. Such a scene as his return to you was never witnessed. Among the events of history there have been great processions of mourners. There was one for the Patriarch Jacob, which went out of Egypt, and the Canaanites wondered at the evidence of reverence and filial affection which came from the hearts of the Israelites. There were mourners when Moses fell upon the heights of Pisgah and was hid from human view. There has been mourning in the kingdoms of the earth when kings and princes have fallen. But never was there in the history of man such mourning as that which has attended this progress to the grave. If we look at the multitudes that followed him we can see how the Nation stood aghast when it heard of his death. Tears filled the eyes of manly, sunburned faces. Strong men as they grasped the hands of their friends, were unable to find vent for their grief in words. Women and children caught up the tidings as they ran through the land, and were melted into tears. The Nation stood still. Men left their plows in the fields and asked what the end should be. The hum of manufactories ceased, and the sound of the hammer was not heard. Busy merchants closed their doors, and in the exchange gold passed no more from hand to hand. Though three weeks have elapsed, the Nation has scarcely breathed easily. Men of all political parties and all religious creeds have united in paying this tribute. The Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New York and a Protestant minister walked side by side in the sad procession, and a Jewish rabbi performed a part of the solemn service. Here too are members of civic professions, with men and women from the humblest as well as

from the highest occupations. Here and there, too, are tears—as sincere and warm as any that drop—which come from the eyes of those whose kindred and whose race have been freed from their chains by him whom they mourn as their deliverer. More races have looked on the procession for sixteen hundred miles—by night and by day, by sunlight, dawn, at twilight, and by torchlight—than ever before watched the progress of a procession on its way to the grave.

“A part of this deep interest has arisen from the times in which we live and in which he who has fallen was a leading actor. It is a principle of our nature that, feelings once excited, turn readily from the object by which they are aroused to some other object, which may for the time being, take possession of the mind. Another law of our nature is that our deepest affections gather about some human form in which are incarnated the living thoughts of an age. If we look then at the times, we see an age of excitement.” These thoughts were by the Bishop copiously illustrated.

“The tidings came that Richmond was evacuated, and that Lee had surrendered. The bells rang merrily all over the land. The booming of cannon was heard; illuminations and torchlight processions manifested the general joy, and families looked for the speedy return of their loved ones from the field. Just in the midst of this in one hour—nay in one moment—the news was flashed throughout the land that Abraham Lincoln had perished by the hand of an assassin; and then all the feeling which had gathered for four years, in forms of excitement, grief, horror, joy, turned into one wail of woe—a sadness inexpressible. But it is not the character of the times, merely, which has made this mourning; the mode of his death must be taken into account. Had he died with kind friends around him; had the sweat of death been wiped from his brow by gentle hands while he was yet conscious—how it would have softened or assuaged something of our grief! But no moment of warning was given to him or to us. He was stricken down, too, when his hopes for the end of the rebellion were bright, and prospects for a calmer life were before him. There was a cabinet meeting that day, said to have been the most cheerful of any held since the beginning of the rebellion. After this meeting he talked with his friends, and spoke of the four years of tempest, of the storm being over, and of the four years of content now awaiting him, as the weight of care and anxiety would be taken from his mind. In the midst of these anticipations he left his house, never to return

alive. The evening was Good Friday, the saddest day in the whole calendar for the Christian Church. So filled with grief was every Christian heart, that even the joyous thoughts of Easter Sunday failed to remove the sorrow under which the true worshipper bowed in the house of God.

"But the chief reason for this mourning is to be found in the man himself." And here follows a summary of the character of Lincoln, in which the Bishop tells of his early life and self-training; he speaks of his administration, of his religious life, and finally of his home life, referring to Mrs. Lincoln, who was unable to be present at the grave, and also to Robert Lincoln, who was standing near. Of Lincoln's goodness, he says: "Abraham Lincoln was a good man. He was known as an honest, temperate, forgiving man, a just man, a man of noble heart, in every way. Certainly, if there ever was a man who illustrated some of the principles of pure religion, that man was our departed President. His example urges the country to trust in God and do right.

"Standing as we do by his coffin today, let us resolve to carry forward the policy which he so nobly began. Let us do right to all men. Let us vow, before heaven, to eradicate every vestige of human slavery; to give every human being his true position before God and man; to crush every form of rebellion, and to stand by the flag which God has given us. How joyful that it floated over parts of every State before Mr. Lincoln's career was ended! How singular that to the fact of the assassin's heel being caught in the folds of the flag we are probably indebted for his capture. The time will come when, in the beautiful words of him whose lips are now forever sealed, 'The mystic chords of memory, which stretch from every battlefield and from every patriot's grave, shall yield a sweeter music when touched by the angels of our better nature.'

"Chieftain, farewell! The Nation mourns thee. Mothers shall teach thy name to their lisping children. The youth of our land shall emulate thy virtues. Statesmen shall study thy record and from it learn lessons of wisdom. Mute though thy lips be, yet they still speak. Hushed is thy voice, but echoes of liberty are ringing through the world, and the sons of bondage listen with joy. Thou didst fall not for thyself. The assassin had no hate for thee. Our hearts were aimed at; our national life was sought. We crown thee as our martyr, and humanity enthrones thee as her triumphant son. Hero, Martyr, Friend, Farewell!"

REMINISCENCES OF GEN. U. S. GRANT, READ BEFORE
ILLINOIS COMMANDERY LOYAL LEGION OF
THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 27, 1910

BY GEN. FRED. D. GRANT.

Kind friends, companions of my father, I am indeed happy to be with you again, appreciating gratefully your warm reception, realizing, however, that it is not so much for me personally, all this kindness, as it is in honor of the memory of a loved one gone before; your old commander and comrade in arms, General U. S. Grant.

I have written out a few reminiscences which I venture to read, as requested to-night.

It was my great good fortune to be with my father, close at his side, much of the time during the Civil War, when I had the opportunity of seeing and listening to many of the noble and distinguished men, who were loyally serving their country during that great struggle; thus I had the honor and happiness of seeing and meeting our revered and martyred President, Abraham Lincoln.

In looking back to those dark days of the Civil War, I have distinct personal recollections, of the first two meetings between President Lincoln and my father, General U. S. Grant. These two occasions seem, to my mind, the most momentous and memorable in the history of our nation, as these meetings marked the beginning of the end of our great struggle for the existence of our Nation.

The principal and determined efforts of President Lincoln's administration were directed to the preservation of the Union, which, naturally, could not be accomplished without the success of the Union armies in the field. Up to the spring of 1864 the progress of the Civil War had not been satisfactory to the people of the North, and little success had been accomplished, except in the victories at Donelson, Vicksburg and Chattanooga.

After the Campaign of Chattanooga, the President and the people of the United States turned impulsively to General Grant as the leader of the Union armies, and a bill was introduced in Congress, reviving for him the grade of lieutenant-general, which grade had died with Washington (though Scott had held it by brevet). The enthusiastic members of the House of Representatives received the bill with applause. They made no concealment of their wishes, and recommended Grant by name for the appointment of lieutenant-general. The bill passed the House by a two-thirds majority, and the Senate with only six dissenting votes.

President Lincoln seemed impatient to put Grant in this high grade, and said he desired to do so to relieve himself from the responsibilities of managing the military forces. He sent the nomination to the Senate, and General Grant, who was at Nashville, received an order from the Secretary of War, to report in person at Washington. In compliance with this order, he left Chattanooga on March 5th for Washington, taking with him some members of his staff. My father also allowed me to accompany him there, I having been with him during the Vicksburg campaign and at Donelson. He reached Washington in the afternoon of March 7th, and went direct to the Willard's hotel. After making our toilets, my father took me with him to the hotel dining-room; there I remember seeing at the table next to where we were seated, some persons who seemed curious, and who began to whisper to each other. After several moments one of the gentlemen present attracted attention by striking on the table with his knife, and when silence was secured, he arose and announced to the assembled diners, that he had "the honor to inform them that General Grant was present in the room with them." A shout arose "Grant! Grant! Grant!" and people sprang to their feet wild with excitement, and three cheers were proposed, which were given with wild enthusiasm. My father arose and bowed, and the crowd began to surge around him; after that, dining became impossible, and an informal reception was held for perhaps three-quarters of an hour; but as there seemed to be no end to the crowd assembling, my father left the dining-room and retired to his apartments. All this scene was most vividly impressed upon my youthful mind.

Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, ex-Secretary of War, soon called at the Willard's hotel for my father, and

accompanied him, with his staff, to the White House, where President and Mrs. Lincoln were holding a reception.

As my father entered the drawing-room door, at the White House, the other visitors fell back in silence, and President Lincoln received my father most cordially, taking both his hands, and saying, "I am most delighted to see you, General." I myself, shall never forget this first meeting of Lincoln and Grant. It was an impressive affair, for there stood the executive of this great nation, welcoming the commander of its armies. I see them now before me, Lincoln, tall, thin and impressive, with deeply-lined face, and his strong sad eyes; Grant, compact, of good size, but looking small beside the President, with his broad, square head and compressed lips—decisive and resolute. This was a thrilling moment, for in the hands of these two men was the destiny of our country. Their work was in coöperation, for the preservation of our great nation, and for the liberty of man. They remained talking together for a few moments, and then General Grant passed on into the East room, with the crowd which surrounded and cheered him wildly, and all present were eager to press his hand. The guests present forced him to stand upon a sofa, insisting that he could be better seen by all. I remember that my father, of whom they wished to make a hero, blushed most modestly at these enthusiastic attentions; all present joining in expressions of affection and applause. Soon a messenger reached my father, calling him back to the side of Mrs. Lincoln, and with her he made a tour of the reception rooms followed by President Lincoln, whose noble, rugged face beamed with pleasure and gratification.

When an opportunity presented itself for them to speak privately, President Lincoln said to my father: "I am to formally present you your commission to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, and knowing, General, your dread of speaking, I have written out what I have to say, and will read it, and it will only be four or five sentences. I would like you to say something in reply which will soothe the feeling of jealousy among the officers, and be encouraging to the Nation." Thus spoke this great and noble peacemaker to the General who so heartily coincided with him in sentiments and work for union and peace.

When the reception was over at the White House, my father returned to Willard's hotel, where a great crowd was again assembled to greet him, and remained with him until a late hour of the night. After the crowd had dispersed, my father sat

down and wrote what he intended to say the following day, in receiving his commission promoting him to the lieutenant-generalcy and to the command of the Union armies.

I brought with me here to-night the original manuscripts of these speeches of Lincoln and Grant written by them at that time, which I preserve with care, thinking that you, my father's old comrades, might like to see them, and I shall be happy to show these manuscripts to you after this meeting is over.

Father proceeded to the White House a few minutes before 10 o'clock the next morning, permitting me to accompany him. Upon arriving there, General Grant and his staff were ushered into the President's office, which I remember was the room immediately above what is known now as the Green room of the Executive mansion. There, the President and his Cabinet were assembled, and after a short and informal greeting, all standing, the President faced General Grant, and from a sheet of paper, read the following:

"General Grant: The Nation's appreciation of what you have done, and its reliance upon you for what remains to be done in the existing great struggle, are now presented, with this commission, constituting you lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States. With this high honor devolves upon you, also, a corresponding responsibility. As the country herein trusts you, so, under God, it will sustain you. I scarcely need to add, that with what I here speak, goes my hearty concurrence."

My father taking from his pocket a sheet of paper containing the words that he had written the night before, read quietly and modestly to the President and his Cabinet:

"Mr. President, I accept the commission with gratitude for the high honor conferred. With the aid of the noble armies that have fought in so many fields for our common country, it will be my earnest endeavor not to disappoint your expectations. I feel the full weight of the responsibilities now devolving upon me, and I know that if they are met, it will be due to those armies, and, above all, to the favor of that Providence, which leads both nations and men."

President Lincoln seemed to be profoundly happy, and General Grant deeply gratified. It was a supreme moment when these two patriots shook hands in confirming the compact that was to finish our terrible Civil War, and to save our united country, and to give us a nation, without master and without slave.

From the time of these meetings, the friendship between the President and my father was most close and loyal. President Lincoln seemed to have absolute confidence in General Grant, and my father always spoke of the President with the deepest admiration and affection. This affection and loyal confidence was maintained between them until their lives ended.

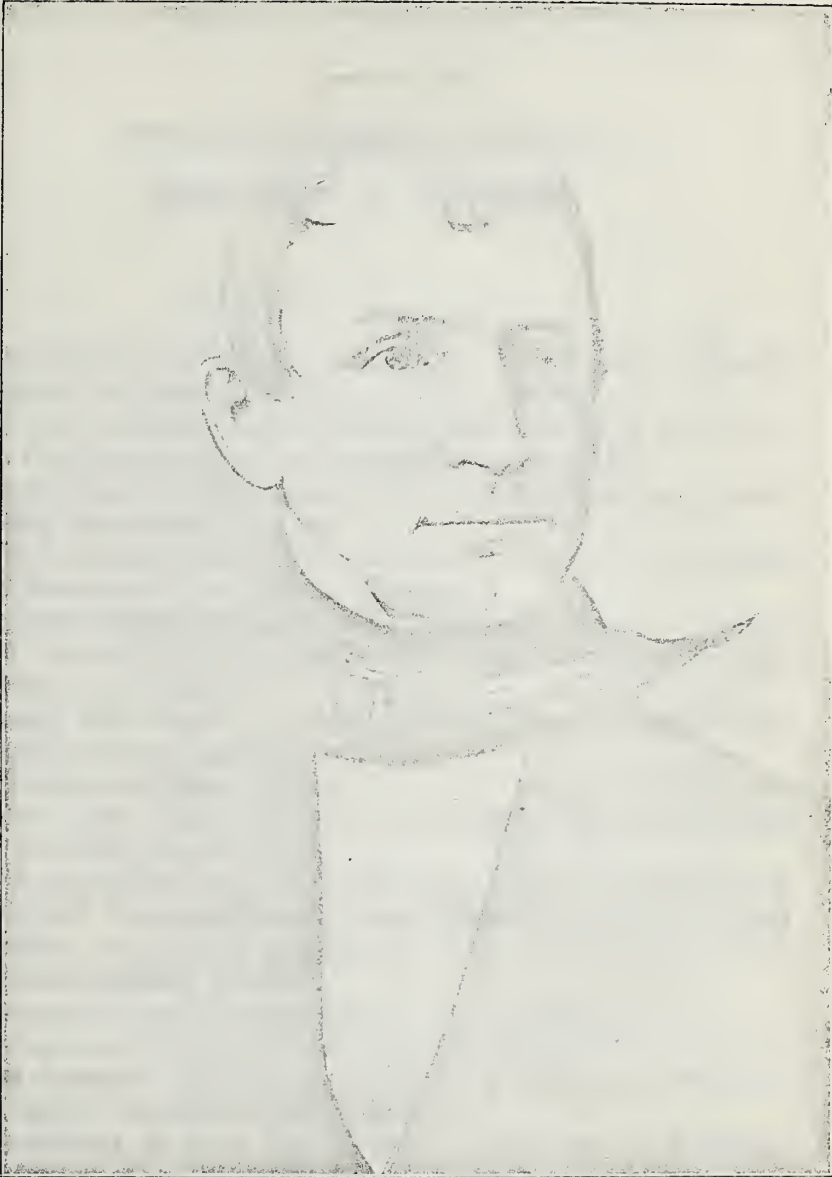
I feel deeply grateful to have been present when these two patriots met, on the occasion when they loyally promised one another to preserve the Union at all costs.

I preserve, always as a treasure, in my home, a large bronze medallion, which was designed by a distinguished artist at the request of the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, upon the happy termination of our great Civil War, and which is a beautiful work of art. Upon this bronze medallion are three faces, in relief, with the superscription: "Washington the Father, Lincoln the Savior and Grant the Preserver," emblematic of a great and patriotic trinity.

I remember with utmost interest my life and all of the incidents when with my father and his comrades during the Civil War, and I recall with deepest affection the men whom I met in the army. Much of my time was spent among the private soldiers, who were never too tired or worn out to comfort and pet the boy of thirteen—the son of the "Old Man." Young as I was then, my camp life was of such nature—I saw so much of the hardships, the self-denials, the sufferings and labors of both privates and officers—that my proudest moments are when I am associating with the old warriors—the Veteran Comrades of my father.

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

Read by General F. D. Grant to the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. on January 27, 1910.



JOHN M. ROBINSON

United States Senator from Illinois. Judge of the Illinois State Supreme Court

FORGOTTEN STATESMEN OF ILLINOIS.

HON. JOHN M. ROBINSON.

BY DANIEL BERRY, M. D.

John McCracken Robinson, son of Jonathan and Jane (Black) Robinson, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1794.

He was graduated from Transylvania University at a time when that institution was in the height of its renown.

He graduated with honors at about the age of nineteen years, choosing the profession of law.

When General Robinson was admitted to the bar, at the early age of twenty-two, he moved to Illinois.

He first landed at Shawneetown, and later moved to Carmi, which became his permanent home for the remaining twenty-five years of his life.

During that time, he became known as the most prominent statesman of Southern Illinois.

We must not forget that at this time, Southern Illinois was about all there was of the thriving youngster that was to grow into the husky giant it is now.

This young man soon became known for his high character as a brilliant, thorough-going young lawyer; and at once was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1819, and again in 1821; and States attorney in 1827.

Honors and large responsibilities were poured upon him.

In January, 1832, he was elected by the Legislature as United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of John McLean, over D. J. Baker, the choice of the Governor.

He entered on these high duties at the early age of thirty-seven.

In 1836, he was elected for a full term which expired in 1843.

He was in the Senate about eleven years and won a high rank as a statesman.

He was a Democrat in politics and had the special and personal friendship of both President Jackson and President Van Buren.

Senator Robinson not being a candidate for re-election upon his withdrawal from the Senate, President Van Buren appointed him Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern district of Illinois.

Two months later, on the 25th of April, 1843, General Robinson died at Ottawa, the seat of the court, after a brief illness.

Testimonials to his great worth and high standing as a lawyer, judge, statesman and citizen were given by the Legislature, the Bar and officers of the Supreme Court and various other bodies.

General Robinson was partial to military displays and rose to the grade of Major General of the State Militia, and was commonly known as General Robinson.

Physically, he was a man six feet, four inches in height, and built in proportion to that height.

His eyes were blue and his hair a rich auburn.

In personal appearance he could scarcely be excelled.

He was a man of dignified, courtly manners, who would draw the attention of all who met him.

He was kind-hearted, greatly beloved at home and among friends, and honored everywhere.

January 28th, 1829, General Robinson married Mary B. D. Ratcliff, daughter of James Ratcliff, an eminent citizen of Southern Illinois.

She survived her husband until 1864. He left two children, James M. and Margaret Robinson.

James married Miss Harrow. He was a splendid man. A successful and brilliant lawyer. He, too, died young, leaving a baby girl, now Mrs. Hawkins of Kentucky. Margaret married Robert Stuart. These are both dead. They left a daughter, Miss Mary Jane Stuart, now living in Carmi.

Just previous to his retirement from the Senate, General Robinson published the following letter to his constituents:

To the People of Illinois:

A year hence closes the second term of my service as United States Senator.

That you may be seasonably advised of my intention not again to be a candidate for re-election, I have thought it due, both to you and myself, to make it publicly known, in advance of the next August election, for members to our General Assembly, who will have the appointment of my successor.

Since taking my seat in the Senate, early in the first term of General Jackson's administration, an unusual number of measures of the most deep and exciting interest have been before Congress for consideration and action, the character and bearing of which are too fresh in the memory of all to require of me their recapitulation.

Upon the measures of the past and present administration, as well from a consciousness of your will as my own conviction of their wisdom and policy, my votes have mainly been in their favor.

On a very important subject, during the present session, my vote was given, not only against my own judgment, but, possibly, against the judgment and will of a majority of the voters of Illinois—it is scarcely necessary to say I mean upon the Independent Treasury Bill.

In giving the vote I did against this bill, it was done under the imperative instructions of a majority (not large, to be sure) of the members of each House of our State Legislature.

And if wrong, upon my instructions rest that wrong.

And whether these instructions were a true exposition of your will and wishes upon the subject was not for me, but is for you to determine.

My political tenets lead me to believe that the representative is bound by the will of his constituents; and that so far as relates to a Senator in Congress, the Legislature is presumed to be the true exponent of that will.

The official relation I bore to the authors of these instructions constrained me to infer that each member who voted for them did what he believed was the will and wish of his immediate constituents; and that it was his duty to give, and mine to obey them. For I would not allow myself to believe that any member of our Legislature would require of me to do that which he did not positively believe his constituents if speaking for themselves, would have required; nor which he, if in my place and similarly instructed, would not feel bound to obey.

Previous to these instructions, I had voted differently, and was anxious for the success of the bill; believing, as I then did, and yet do, its adoption to be demanded by the good of the country.

I shall proceed briefly and fairly, to state the great principles of this bill so much abused and repudiated by its opponents.

They are:

The establishment of a Treasury of the United States in fact, in which to keep the money of the people; and of secure places of deposit in the great commercial towns for the money collected and to be paid out at those places.

The appointment of public officers to take charge of these places of deposit and of the money placed within them, while the Treasurer of the United States is to have the charge of the Treasury and the money placed therein. The requirement of secure and sufficient bonds from all these officers for the faithful discharge of their duties and the safe keeping of the money entrusted to them.

A prohibition against their lending or using the money in their hands in any way or for any purpose other than in obedience to law; and making any such unauthorized use of any portion of the public money a felony, and criminally punishable.

Provision for the gradual collection of the public revenue in the legal currency of the United States, by which, at the expiration of four years, it will be all so collected; and similar provisions for making all the public payments in the same currency.

These are the great and all the great and essential principles of the Independent Treasury Bill.

And to carry it into operation, the appointment of but four new officers and some eight or ten clerks is proposed or required.

The simple and sole object is to make public officers, instead of banks, the fiscal agents of our Government.

And when the subject is freed from party feeling, prejudice, and the influence of the former mode of depositing the public money in banks, I can but believe that every reflecting, candid man, in view of the late and present condition of the banks, and with an eye to the future welfare of the country, will admit the measure, not only to be indispensably necessary, but the very best which could be adopted.

And so well am I convinced of the good policy of the measure, that I feel confident if once tried, its practical effects will prove so salutary and beneficial as to insure for it the approbation of all, and permanency as the settled and fixed law of our country.

Of the 35,941,902 acres of land in Illinois, there have been patented to soldiers as bounty land, 2,831,840 acres; granted for schools, canals, seat of Government, saltworks, with private claims and small Indian reservations included, 2,713,644 acres.

And of the balance of the year, 1831, when I first took my seat in the Senate, there had been sold but 1,838,601 acres,

since which, up to the 30th of September last, there have been sold 9,120,947 acres.

And land offices increased from six to ten.

The progress making to complete the surveys of all the lands within the State, warrants the belief that all which may not sooner, will in the course of this and the next year, be prepared to be brought into market.

Since the last of the year, 1830, the Indian title has been extinguished to about 2,119,680 acres, and the Indians removed beyond our bound, leaving no tribes claiming any portion of the public lands in the State, or residing within its limits.

Since the first of the year, 1831, the aggregate length of post routes in Illinois has been increased from 3,276 miles to 6,690 miles.

The transportation of the mail from 254,022 miles to 1,387,956 miles and the mode of transportation from 135,900 miles in coaches and stages, to 909,877 miles; from 118,122 miles, on horseback, to 326,503 miles; and 69,576 miles of steamboat transportation wholly added.

The number of post offices increased from 141 to 521.

The Cumberland road has not progressed as fast as, to me, its importance seemed so demand.

For the ninety miles in Illinois, there has been appropriated during the last nine years the sum of \$706,000.

Toward building a lighthouse and improving the harbor at Chicago, there has been appropriated between \$100,000 and \$200,000. And for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, about half a million of dollars.

These are among the principal subjects immediately and directly affecting Illinois, upon which the General Government has acted thus far during my service as one of your Senators. And whether, or not, these measures have been beneficial to the State or aided in swelling the number of our population, in less than ten years, from one hundred and fifty thousand to over a half a million, you can readily judge.

For having been twice honored with an election to the high station, it has been your pleasure I should occupy, my heart is filled with gratitude, which it shall never cease to feel and cherish until it shall cease to beat.

Your fellow citizen and obedient servant,

JOHN M. ROBINSON.

Washington, March 3, 1840.

THE PIASA.

BY FREDERICK E. VOELKER.

(READ BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF ARCHÆOLOGISTS AT THE CONVENTION IN ST. LOUIS, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1913.)*

It is no great venture to assert that there are comparatively few people living in the Middle West who are cognizant of the fact that the greatest specimen of primitive pictorial art in America survived on the banks of the Father-of-Waters until the year 1847, when after an existence of hundreds of years, perhaps, it fell before the hand of Progress.

This masterpiece of America's aboriginal artists was the pictograph known as the "Piasa," which was painted on the smooth face of the bluff a short distance above Alton, (Ill.), at that point where Piasa creek empties into the Mississippi. A recent writer says the painting was placed at a height of eighty feet above the river.

Since 1673, men have endeavored to solve the mystery surrounding the Piasa, since it was in the latter part of June, that year, that white men first gazed on this remarkable work. These men were the Jesuit Jacques Marquette, and his companion explorer, Louis Joliet, who were descending the mighty river in canoes. Marquette's description of the Piasa is by far the most elaborate that has come down to us. Translated by R. G. Thwaites in "Jesuit Relations" it is as follows:

"While Skirting some rocks, which by their height and Length inspired awe, We saw upon one of them two painted Monsters which at first made Us afraid, and upon which the boldest savages dare not long rest their eyes. They are as large as a calf; They have Horns on their heads Like those of a deer, a horrible look, red eyes, a beard like a tiger's, a face somewhat like a man's, body covered with scales, and so long a tail that it

*The writer wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to the writings of Mrs. Clara Kern Bayliss of Macomb, Illinois, in the preparation of this paper.

winds all around the body, passing above the head and going back between the legs, ending in a Fish's tail. Green, red and black are the three colors composing the Picture. Moreover, these two Monsters are so well painted that we cannot believe that any savage is their author; for good painters in France would find it difficult to paint so well—and, besides, they are so high up on the rock that it is difficult to reach that place conveniently to paint them. Here is approximately The shape of these monsters, as we have faithfully copied it."

Francis Parkman, in his volume on La Salle, says, referring to Marquette's drawing, above mentioned:

"Marquette made a drawing of these two monsters, but it is lost. I have, however, a fac-simile of a map made a few years later, by order of the Intendant Duchesneau, which is decorated with the portrait of one of them answering to Marquette's description, and probably copied from his drawing.

William McAdams, in "Records of Ancient Races" says:

"We have received, through the kindness of Mr. Parkman, a copy of the portrait of which he speaks; but we cannot agree with the historian in believing that it answers to Marquette's description, or refers to the well-known figure that once adorned the bluff at Alton."

According to the testimony of Marquette, then, it appears that there were representations of two monsters on the bluff when white men first explored this country. In later years, however, one had disappeared some time prior to the destruction of the other.

Hennepin, in his "Continuation of the New Discovery of a vast Country in America" interprets Marquette's language substantially as does Thwaites, with but one exception. He says the horns were those of a "Wild-Goat." John G. Shea's translation of Marquette agrees with Thwaites in all but one particular. He says: "The tail (is) so long that it twice makes the turn of the body."

Aligned with Thwaites, also, are Francis Parkman and Davidson and Stuve, joint authors of a history of Illinois, who say, in addition, that the pictographs were objects of Indian worship.

The next European to actually see the painting of the Piasa was the Recollect Louis Hennepin. He came by shortly after the 24th of April, 1680, and had the following to relate:

"I had quite forgot to relate that the Illinois had told us that towards the Cape which I have called in my map St.

Anthony, near the nation of the Messorites, there were some Tritons and other Sea Monsters painted which the boldest men durst not look upon, there being some Incantment in their face. I thought this was a story, but when we came near the place they had mentioned we saw instead of these monsters a Horse and some other Beasts painted upon the rock with Red Colors by the Savages. The Illinois had told us likewise that the rock on which these dreadful Monsters stood was so steep that no man could climb up to it, but had we not been afraid of the savages more than of the Monsters we had certainly got up to them. There is a common Tradition amongst the people that a great number of Miamis were drowned in that place, being pursued by the Savages of Matsegamie, and since that time the Savages going by the rock use to smook and offer Tobacco to these Beasts to appease, as they say, the Manitou, that is, in the Language of the Algonquins and Arcadians, an Evil Spirit, which the Iroquois call Otkon, but the name is the only thing they know of him. While I was at Quebec I undertood M. Joliet had been upon the Mississippi and obliged to return without going down the River because of the Monsters I have spoke of who had frightened him * * * and having an opportunity to know the truth of that Storey from M. Joliet himself, * * * I asked him whether he had been as far as the Arkansas. That Gentleman answered me that the Outiaouats had often spoke to him of these Monsters, but that he had never gone further than the Hurons and Outtaouats" who lived in the region to the south and east of Georgian Bay, in Ontario. Hennepin's general reputation among historians renders it unnecessary for us to comment on his refutation of Marquette.

Along came Anastasius Douay, likewise a Recollect priest, some time between August 26 and September 5th, 1687. He followed blithely in the footsteps of Hennepin, when commenting on Marquette's description he says:

"It is said that they saw painted monsters that the boldest would have difficulty to look at, and that there was something supernatural about them. This frightful monster is a horse painted on a rock with matachia," an old term for paint,—“and some other wild beasts made by the Indians. It is said that they can not be reached, and yet I touched them without difficulty. The truth is that the Miamis, pursued by the Matsigamea, having been drowned in the river, the Indians

ever since that time present tobacco to these grotesque figures whenever they pass, in order to appease the manitou."

The next visitor to the painted bluff was Jean St. Cosme, who said:

1699
 "On the 6th of December we embarked on the Micissippi, after making about six leagues we found the great river of the Missouri, * * * * three or four leagues (further) we found on the left a rock having some figures painted on it, for which, it is said the Indians have some veneration. They are now almost effaced." This passage very evidently refers to the paintings of the Piasa, which we would never suspect on reading it. Shea's translation, the only one available, and which is used above, makes it impossible for St. Cosme to have seen the Piasa. That is evident when we consider the following: After mentioning his embarking on the Mississippi, St. Cosme says:

"After making about six leagues we found the great river of the Missouri"—so far no mention of the pictographs, which were located between the mouth of the Illinois, where he embarked on the Mississippi, and the mouth of the Missouri, where he now is; continuing, he says: "Three or four leagues (further)"—the word further being supplied by Shea—"we found on the left a rock having some figures painted on it;" thereby placing the painted rock somewhere, about twelve miles, approximately, below the mouth of the Missouri, which would be directly opposite St. Louis. Those of us who know the topography of the country can testify that there is no such bluff opposite this city. The fact of the matter is that the river bluff ends abruptly at Alton, eight miles above the mouth of the Missouri, and does not again appear for a distance of seventy-five or eighty miles below the Missouri. Thus does Shea make it impossible for St. Cosme to have seen the Piasa. Nevertheless this slight discrepancy does not deter him from saying: "This is the Piasa or painted rock first mentioned by Marquette."

My own interpretation of the words of St. Cosme, done into the American language is as follows:

"On the 6th of December, 1699, we embarked on the Mississippi. After making about twenty-one miles—which is nearly the equivalent of six leagues—we found the Missouri river. At three or four leagues—which is about from eleven to fourteen miles—we found on the left a rock, and etc." As a matter of

fact, the distance from the Illinois to Piasa creek where the pietograph was located is about eleven and a half miles, thus making it entirely possible for St. Cosmo to have seen it.

Then, for a period of one hundred and five years, no one who has written down his observations, or at least published them in permanent form, so far as I am able to discover, came by that bluff that held the mystery of the Piasa. The next record we have is that of Major Amos Stoddard, U. S. A., who came along some time between 1804 and 1812. He said:

"The * * * journals of Jolliet and Marquette were published, and they afford a pretty accurate description of the Country, its rivers, and productions. What they call Painted Monsters on the side of a high perpendicular rock, apparently inaccessible to man, between the Missouri and Illinois, and known to moderns by the name of Piasa, still remain in a good degree of preservation." Thwaites says Stoddard saw them in the year 1812.

McAdams says:

"We have in our possession a spirited pen-and-ink sketch, 12 by 15 inches in size, and purporting to represent the ancient painting described by Marquette. On the picture is inscribed the following in ink; 'Made by William Dennis, April 3d, 1825.'" So the said Mr. Dennis was the next to record the existence of the Piasa. McAdams does not go into details concerning this drawing.

In March, 1836, Doctor John Russell, at one time professor of Greek and Latin at Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton, Ill., visited the locality of the painted bluff. In July, of that same year, he handed down to posterity the following:

"No part of the United States, not even the highlands of the Hudson, can vie, in wild and romantic scenery, with the bluffs of Illinois on the Mississippi, between the mouths of the Missouri and Illinois rivers. On one side of the river, often at the water's edge, a perpendicular wall of rock rises to the height of some hundred feet. Generally on the opposite shore is a level bottom or prairie of several miles in extent, extending to a similar bluff that runs parallel with the river. One of these ranges commences at Alton and extends * * * for many miles along the left bank of the Mississippi. In descending the river to Alton, the traveler will observe, between that town and the mouth of the Illinois, a narrow ravine through which a small stream discharges its waters into the Mississippi. This stream

is the Piasa. Its name is Indian, and signifies in the Illini, *'The bird that devours men!'* Near the mouth of this stream, on the smooth and perpendicular face of the bluff, at an elevation which no human art can reach, is cut the figure of an enormous bird, with its wings extended. The animal which the figure represents was called by the Indians the Piasa. From this is derived the name of the stream.

"The tradition of the Piasa is still current among the tribes of the Upper Mississippi, and those who have inhabited the valley of the Illinois, and is briefly this:

"Many thousand moons before the arrival of the palefaces, when the great Magalonyx and Mastadon, whose bones are now dug up, were still living in the land of green prairies, there existed a bird of such dimensions that he could easily carry off in his talons a full grown deer. Having obtained a taste for human flesh, from that time he would prey on nothing else. He was artful as he was powerful, and would dart suddenly and unexpectedly upon an Indian, bear him off into one of the caves of the bluff, and devour him. Hundreds of warriors attempted for years to destroy him, but without success. Whole villages were nearly depopulated, and consternation spread through all the tribes of the Illini.

"Such was the state of affairs when Ouatogo the great chief of the Illini, whose fame extended beyond the great lakes, separating himself from the rest of his tribe, fasted in solitude for the space of a whole moon, and prayed to the Great Spirit, The Master of Life, that he would protect his children from the Piasa.

"On the last night of the fast the Great Spirit appeared to Ouatogo in a dream, and directed him to select twenty of his bravest warriors, each armed with a bow and poisoned arrows, and conceal them in a designated spot. Near the place of concealment another warrior was to stand in open view, as a victim for the Piasa, which they must shoot the instant he pounced upon his prey.

"When the chief awoke in the morning, he thanked the Great Spirit, and returning to his tribe told them his vision. Ouatogo offered himself as the victim. He was willing to die for his people. Placing himself in open view on the bluffs, he soon saw the Piasa perched on the cliff eyeing his prey. The chief drew up his manly form to his utmost height, and, planting his feet firmly upon the earth, he began to chant the death-song

of an Indian warrior. The moment after, the Piasa arose into the air, and swift as the thunderbolt darted down on his victim. Scarcely had the horrid creature reached his prey before every bow was sprung and every arrow was sent quivering to the feather into his body. The Piasa uttered a fearful scream, that sounded far over the opposite side of the river, and expired. Ouatogo was unharmed. Not an arrow, not even the talons of the bird, had touched him. The Master of Life, in admiration of Ouatogo's deed, had held over him an invisible shield.

"There was the wildest rejoicing among the Illini, and the brave chief was carried in triumph to the council house, where it was solemnly agreed that, in memory of the great event in their nation's history, the image of the Piasa should be engraved on the bluff.

"Such is the Indian tradition. Of course I cannot vouch for its truth. This much, however, is certain, that the figure of a huge bird, cut in the solid rock, is still there, and at a height that is perfectly inaccessible. How, and for what purpose it was made, I leave it for others to determine. Even at this day an Indian never passes the spot in his canoe without firing his gun at the figure of the Piasa. The marks of the balls on the rock are almost innumerable.

"Near the close of March of the present year—1836—I was induced to visit the bluffs below the mouth of the Illinois river, above that of the Piasa. My curiosity was principally directed to the examination of a cave, connected with the above tradition as one of those to which the bird had carried his human victims.

"Preceded by an intelligent guide, who carried a spade, I set out on my excursion. The cave was extremely difficult of access, and at one point in our progress I stood at an elevation of one hundred and fifty feet on the perpendicular face of the bluff, with barely room to sustain one foot. The unbroken wall towered above me, while below was the river.

"After a long and perilous climb we reached the cave, which was about fifty feet above the surface of the river. By the aid of a long pole placed on a projecting rock, and the upper end touching the mouth of the cave, we succeeded in entering it. Nothing could be more impressive than the view from the entrance to the cavern. The Mississippi was rolling in silent grandeur beneath us. High over our heads a single cedar tree hung its branches over the cliff, and on one of the dead dry

limbs was seated a bald eagle. No other sign of life was near us; a Sabbath stillness rested on the scene. Not a cloud was visible on the heavens; not a breath of air was stirring. The broad Mississippi was before us, calm and smooth as a lake. The landscape presented the same wild aspect it did before it had met the eye of the white man. The roof of the cavern was vaulted, and at the top was hardly less than twenty feet high. The shape of the cavern was irregular, but so far as I could judge, the bottom would average twenty by thirty feet. The floor of the cavern throughout its whole extent was one mass of human bones. Skulls and other bones were mingled in the utmost confusion. To what depth they extended I was unable to decide, but we dug to the depth of 3 or 4 feet in every part of the cavern, and still we found only bones. The remains of thousands must have been deposited here. How and by whom, and for what purpose, it is impossible to conjecture."

Several years after the publication of this tradition, McAdams wrote Professor Russell in regard thereto. "He answered that there was a somewhat similar tradition among the Indians, but he admitted, to use his own words, that the story was '*somewhat illustrated.*'"

In June, 1838, A. D. Jones visited the spot and incorporated his observations and gleanings in a little book called "Illinois and the West." Jones' version of the Illini tradition says that the man-destroying bird which took up its home in the lofty peaks near Alton, had wings clothed with thunder, making a fearful noise in its heavy flight; its talons, four in number, were like the eagle's; its tail was of huge dimensions. "After the distribution of firearms among the Indians," he says, "bullets were substituted for arrows, and even to this day no savage presumes to pass the spot without discharging his rifle and raising his shout of triumph. I visited the spot in June (1838) and examined the image, and the ten thousand bullet marks on the cliff seemed to corroborate the tradition related to me in the neighborhood.

"So lately as the passage of the Sac and Fox delegations down the river on their way to Washington, there was a general discharge of their rifles at the Piasau Bird. On arriving at Alton, they went ashore in a body and proceeded to the bluffs, where they held a solemn war council, concluding the whole with a splendid war dance, under the cliff on which was the image

* * * * "

"Another author" mentioned by McAdams, but whose name he fails to give, saw the picture and described it in the year 1844.

What is, probably, the most satisfactory picture of the Piasa is contained in an old German publication entitled "The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated." It contains "eighty illustrations from nature by H. Lewis." It was published in 1839. McAdams believed this to have been a faithful sketch of what the German artist saw dimly outlined just prior to 1839. The account accompanying this sketch tells of the tradition, and says the pictograph was growing dim and showed evidence of great age. "In the German picture there is shown, just behind the rather dim outlines of a second face, a ragged crevice, as though of a fracture. Part of the bluff's face might have fallen and thus nearly destroyed one of the monsters; for in later years writers speak of but one figure."

Many years later, Mr. W. H. Allen related to McAdams, how, on days when the atmosphere was full of moisture, or after a very wet period, the figure on the rock could be seen much plainer. And this may have been the case when the German artist came along in '39, and the reason why he failed to get the picture of the second monster in its entirety was because the weather was unfavorable. Hon. P. A. Armstrong relates, in his monograph on the Piasa, what he claimed was a tradition told him by the Miamis in 1827, the substance of which is that the Miamis and Methegamies one day clashing in battle, in the heat of the fray two enormous birds swooped down and bore away two chieftains of the Miamis, which threw their followers into a panic, resulting in their losing the day. From this blow, they never recovered.

* * * * *

"In the myths of many people a great bird is the agent of the chief deity, if not the deity himself," so says the historian Bancroft.

Many myths akin to that of the Piasa can be found by a study of the mythology of the American Indians, some bearing a striking resemblance to that of the Piasa. There are the Passamaquoddy of Maine who think their thunder-bird resembles a human being, with the exception that it has wings.

The Kaloo bird of the Canadian Micmacs could catch a man in his talons and carry him away.

The Omahas, Poncas and Sioux have thunder-birds and thunder-men.

The Dakota and Modocs relate myths wherein the thunder-birds are watched during the process of eating human beings.

The Medicine Animal of the Winnebagoes, seen only by the medicine-men, closely resembles in form the painting of the Piasa.

There have been numerous attempts to connect the Piasa Bird with the early geologic ages in America. Theories have been advanced wherein the Piasa assumes the form of a living creature, an actual breathing denizen of the plains and forests along the Mississippi; but let us not be deceived, for think what a wonderful, intricate creature this must have been with horns on its head like a deer, the face of a human being, a beard like a tiger's, great red eyes, wings as large as an eagle's, a tail that would have been approximately 15 or 20 feet long, a body covered with scales, and that very essential asset to navigation a rudder like that of a fish on the end of the tail; the whole creature being done into livid hues of green and red by nature. Surely in the whole scale of evolution we can find no such creature.

SOLDIERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BURIED IN ILLINOIS.

BY MRS. EDWIN S. WALKER.

MORGAN COUNTY

The Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, D. A. R. of Jacksonville, observed a Red-letter day in their history, when on March 10th, 1914, a bronze tablet was unveiled in memory of nineteen soldiers of the American Revolution who lie buried in Morgan county.

The exercises were held in the Circuit Court room and were alike impressive and patriotic. The tablet was formally presented by Miss Effic Epler, chairman of the Tablet committee, and was accepted by the Regent of the chapter, Mrs. O. F. Buffe, who in turn presented the same to Morgan county.

In behalf of Morgan county, Judge E. P. Brockhouse accepted the tablet. The Hon. Horace Bancroft, a member of the S. A. R., in an address paid an eloquent tribute to the Soldiers of '76.

Hon. Richard Yates followed with a stirring address, highly commending the work of Washington, and in an especial manner giving deserved tribute to the women of that period in our history.

Appropriate music was rendered by a concert band and a chorus from the high school. The invocation was given by the Rev. R. O. Post.

The tablet, which was placed on the south wall of the court house, was unveiled by lineal descendants of some of the soldiers commemorated, Miss Anna Clayton and Miss Janette Powell.

The State committee on Historical Research, earnestly hopes that every county in the State, where Revolutionary soldiers are buried, will honor their memory in like manner.

ISHMAIL BOBBITT

Was a native of North Carolina; he was in service under Captain Farley, and was at the Siege of Yorktown. After the war was ended, he removed to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, where he died, and is buried on the Paschal farm near Markham.

MARTIN BURRIS

Was born in Pennsylvania in 1754, died in 1839. He served in the Virginia line of troops. Came to reside in Morgan county, Illinois, at an early date and died there in 1839.

CONSTANTINE CLARKSON

Was born in Virginia, December 18, 1762. Served in the Virginia line of troops and was pensioned for faithful services. He came to Illinois and resided in Morgan county, where he died and lies buried.

JOSEPH JACKSON

Was a private in North Carolina troops; was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1760; removed to Sumner county, Tennessee, and from there to Morgan county, Illinois, and died there October 11, 1844.

SAMUEL JACKSON

Was a private in the South Carolina troops; served in Blakeney's Company, Harlee's Battalion. He came to reside in Morgan county, Illinois, and died October 11, 1844; is buried in Franklin cemetery, Franklin, Ill.

BOURLAND JOLLY

Died in Morgan county, Illinois, and is buried in the Franklin cemetery, but no record of service is given. After further research is made, we shall hope to add his record to this statement as given by descendants.

JAMES JORDAN

Was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1755. He was a private in the South Carolina troops, was pensioned. He came to Morgan county, Illinois, where he died, and is buried on the Massey farm two miles west of Jacksonville.

SAMUEL JONES

This name appears upon the tablet, though no record of service is given. He lies buried in the Paschal farm near Markham.

(It has been the plan of the committee on Historical Research to accept no name unless accompanied by the military record; we earnestly hope that this important addition to history can be obtained when such record will be given.)

LAWRENCE KILLEBRUE

Was a pensioned soldier of the American Revolution; was born May 10, 1763, at Tarbury Town, Edgecomb county, North Carolina. He served from that state. Coming to Illinois he settled in Morgan county, where he died April 4, 1835.

DAVID McPEETERS

Enlisted with the North Carolina troops; was born there Jan. 14, 1756; died in Morgan county, Illinois, March 27, 1846.

EDMOND MOODY

Was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, September 18, 1755; died in Morgan county, Illinois, September 10, 1839. He removed to Kentucky after the war, and from there to Morgan county, Illinois. He served in the Virginia line of troops.

JOHN ROBERTSON

Was born in 1755; served with the Delaware troops; was pensioned, came to reside in Illinois, and died in Morgan county; is buried at Orleans on a farm.

WILLIAM SCOTT

Was a native of Virginia; born in 1755, and served in the war from that state. He came to Morgan county, Illinois, to reside, where he died October 4, 1836, and is buried East of Jacksonville at Orleans on a farm.

JARRETT SEYMOUR

This name appears on the tablet, but no record of service has been sent; he is buried five miles south of Franklin in the Providence churchyard.

ELISHA SMITH

Was in the New Jersey line of troops; he died and is buried in the Jacksonville cemetery, Morgan county.

ANDREW TURNER

Was a native of North Carolina; born April 5, 1762, and served from that state during the war; was pensioned for service; he died in Morgan county, Illinois, August 8, 1842; buried in Rohrer cemetery.



THE PIASA BIRD

WILLIAM WILLARD

Was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1755; he enlisted from that state in July, 1778, serving under Captain James Ratekin, and Colonel Shepherd; later he served under Captain William Douglass and Colonel Russel; was discharged after the surrender of Cornwallis.

From record received William Willard's estate was settled in Morgan county, Illinois; but he lies buried in a farm in Emmet township, near Colchester, McDonough county, where he died November 9, 1846.

JOHN WOOD

Served with distinction during the Revolutionary war; he was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1752. He enlisted twice, and was granted 250 acres of land for service rendered; he was a member of a scouting party and was entrusted with carrying private messages from General Marion to General Washington. With his two brothers, William and Nathaniel, he served throughout the entire war. He also acted as paymaster to the First Battalion, Georgia troops, having the rank and pay of a captain.

John Wood came to reside in Morgan county, Illinois at an early date; died October 21, 1831, and is buried in Franklin.

CAPTAIN JAMES WRIGHT

Served in the 7th Regiment from the state of Virginia, commanded by Colonel John Morgan. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant, July 31, 1776, First Lieutenant, July 2, 1779; he was a prisoner of war and was pensioned. He died in 1845, in Morgan county, Illinois, and is buried in Franklin.

DEWITT COUNTY.

EDWARD DAY

Was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, in 1760; he enlisted from that county in Captain Collier's Company, Colonel Morgan's Regiment when only sixteen years of age, serving five months; he again served in Captain William Price's Company, Colonel Randolph's Regiment, serving three months; re-enlisting in Captain Collier's Company, Colonel Randolph's Regiment, he served three months; again enlisting he was in Captain Gideon Spencer's Company, Colonel Randolph's Regiment,

serving two months, thus making a fine record of service for his country. He came to Illinois, settling in DeWitt county where he lies buried in De Witt cemetery; died in 1836.

Edward Day was the grandfather of Hon. W. H. Herndon, a law partner of Abraham Lincoln.

JOHN SCOTT

Was a native of Pennsylvania, born in York county, May 29, 1763. He enlisted from Washington county, Virginia in May 1780, in Captain James Dysart's Company, Colonel William Gamble's Regiment, Virginia line of troops, serving one year; he was in the battles of King's Mountain and Wetzell's Mills. The family came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1824; removed to DeWitt county where he died Nov. 13, 1847, and is buried in Rock Creek cemetery, near Waynesville.

PETER CUTRIGHT

A native of Virginia, born in Hampshire county, 1759. He enlisted September 1, 1780, and served six months with Captains Daniel Riteson and Robert Cravens, Colonel Robert Stevens commanding. Peter Cutright came to Illinois and resided for a time in Macon county, his application for pension being from that county in 1833. He lived in Sangamon county until three years before his death, when he was a resident of DeWitt county, where his last pension was drawn September 4, 1841. The place of his burial is not known.

WILLIAM VINSON OR VINCENT

Was a native of Virginia, serving in the Virginia line of troops.

He came to Illinois in 1828, settling at Long Point Timber, DeWitt county. He applied for a pension in McLean county. He died in DeWitt county in 1836, and is buried in Rock Creek cemetery.

EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

CHARLES MOORE

Was born in Hanover county, Virginia, January 11, 1763; he enlisted from Salisbury district, Rowan county, North Carolina, serving for three months, 1779, in Captain James Craig's Company, Major Montflorance's Regiment; again for three months in Captain Benjamin Smith's company Colonel Matthew Bran-

don's Regiment; again for six months from 1780 in Captain Robert Glasby's Company. He was in the battle of King's mountain.

He came to Illinois, settled in Sangamon county, built a cotton gin near Buffalo Hart Grove, in 1823-4. From there he removed to McLean county, settling in what is now Woodford county. While going to draw a pension the stage upset and caused his death. He died September 19, 1839, and is probably buried at Ewington, Effingham county.

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

HURIAH GILMORE

Was a soldier of the Revolution, enlisting in the Virginia line of troops. He was born in North Carolina in 1749; he came to Illinois and resided in Morgan county, but removed to Macoupin, where he died. The place of his burial is not known.

ROBERT BUSBY

Was born in Hanover county, Virginia, July, 1759; he served in the Virginia line of troops, and was pensioned for his services. He came to Illinois and was a resident of Morgan county in 1839, but removed to Macoupin county, and died there; the place of his burial is not yet known.

THOMAS MOORE

Was born January 24, 1760, in Rockingham county, Virginia. He served in the Virginia line of troops under Captain Peter May, Colonel Glenn. After the close of the war he removed to Kentucky, and in 1831, came to Illinois, settling in Macoupin county, where he died and is buried on the land which he and his brother entered, called the Moore Cemetery.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON

Was also a native of Virginia, born December 19, 1762, in Bedford county. He served in the Virginia line of troops. He came to Illinois and settled in Macoupin county, where he died March 14, 1844.

JOHN PEEBLES

Was born about 1762, he enlisted early in the service. We copy an extract from his affidavit made in the year 1847; "I entered the service of the United States under the following

named officers and served as herein stated under Captain Nettles, and immediately joined General Marion's army. I was at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and was in North Carolina in what was called the 'truce land', and was engaged in scouting parties against the Tories. I was not discharged from the service until after military operations had ceased."

After the war, he removed to Kentucky, and later to Illinois, in Macoupin county, where he died October 6, 1849. He lies buried in the cemetery near Chesterfield. A few years since the members of the family erected a monument to the memory of this Revolutionary hero.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

BASIL MEEK

Was born in Virginia, March 7, 1763; served as a private in Captain Hugh Stevenson's Company from some time in August, 1775, to October of that year. He came to Illinois, settling in what is now Woodford county in 1832. He died near Eureka, Illinois, January 12, 1844, and is buried in Ohio Township cemetery near Eureka. A fine monument has been erected to his memory.

EDWARD FITZPATRICK

Was born in Ireland, in 1760; came to America when a boy. He entered the service as a private in Captain Armstrong's Company, North Carolina troops. Coming to Illinois after the war was over he settled in what is now Woodford county about 1832. He died there November, 21, 1834, and is buried in the Patrick family cemetery near Leon, Woodford county.

TAZEWELL COUNTY.

ELLIOT GRAY

Was a native of Massachusetts, born September 17, 1755 at Pelham, where he enlisted under Elijah Dwight, Massachusetts Troops. He came to Illinois and settled in Tazewell county, where he died and is buried near Armington, that county.

COTNER'S CRISIS

ONE OF CARMI'S OLD-TIME REMINISCENCES.

BY DANIEL BERRY, M. D.

This story has never been told in print.

As a plain, everyday occurrence, it is almost past belief, from this fact:

The chief incident has been worn threadbare in all sorts of novels and romances.

It has done time-honored and ycoman service as the grand sequence, or unveiling of the plot; when in the last grand round virtue never fails to come up smiling and get in her work on the double-team of vice and villany, by dealing them fatal blows, right and left, under the fifth rib.

It was a fearful tragedy and woefully wrought.

We, who are accustomed to seeing the accounts of such things in the daily papers, can have no adequate idea of the profound depth to which the primitive communities of the early settlers were stirred by the narration of a deed of murder.

The horrid particulars of the atrocities flew on lightsome feet and nimble tongues from settlement to settlement.

It was in some such manner that all the counties hereabouts were excited by the recital of a murder perpetrated in August, 1824.

All the actors in that tragedy are now dead.

The facts that were once told with bated breath for fear of exciting the enmity of a powerful family, that clung together with more than an ordinary clannish spirit, can now be blazoned to the world.

As far back as 1815 there came into this country, then the Illinois Territory, a family from Kentucky or Carolina, that settled in the Wabash bottoms, east of where Concord in White county, now is.

This family consisted of the father, mother and several sons and daughters. The sons were gigantic in size and models of physical manhood.

The daughters were perfect specimens of womanhood, handsome and virtuous. They married and became the prolific mothers of some of the best families of the region. The father and his stalwart sons began to clear up ground around the little opening they made in the woods, and soon had a fine farm carved out of the massive timber of the Wabash Bottoms.

The luxuriant crops raised by them on the virgin soil induced other settlers to "squat" down by them.

It must be understood that the Wabash Bottoms, then, were not like these lands are now.

Destructive overflows, such as we have every year or two, in these days, were wholly unknown.

When old Bowman, who gave his name to Bowman's Bend, above Williams' Ferry on the Wabash, told the people who had been settled there fifteen or twenty years, that he had "seen the water so high there that it was shoe-mouth deep on the lands they were cultivating" they thought he had a wonderfully vivid imagination and was indulging it to its widest extent.

Old Bowman's shoes would have to be, at least, fifteen feet deep to keep out the water of late years on the same ground.

It never was charged that this family of stalwart sons was jealous of their new neighbors, or was covetous of the splendid domain they had discovered; or had any designs of making the most of its grand possibilities; or even looked with disfavor on the encroachment of men as eager and energetic as themselves, to carve out plantations anywhere in their immediate neighborhood.

But they were generally regarded as well meaning, honest, upright citizens; fearless, rough riders, hard hitters, just the sort of men to settle and open up a new country.

One of the younger sons, William, was a fair sample of the style of man needed to clear up the country of bears, wolves, Indians and rougher white men. His reputation as a "rough-and-tumble" fighter, or full hand at a "scrimmage" had traveled abroad.

One day as he came out of the clearing to dinner, shortly after he married and settled by himself, he met a stranger riding a little blazed-faced sorrel horse. Like William, the man on horse-

back was of wonderful stature. His legs were so long they almost touched the ground.

As they met, the ordinary salutation of "Howdy" was exchanged; then the stranger asked: "Air you the man that whipped Joe Logston, over in the bend at Turner Nelson's house raisin'?" "I 'low it's so narrated," replied William. "Well, then," continued the stranger, "my name's Dennis. I'm reckoned one of the best men in Posey county, Indiana, and I came over to see if you could do me as you did Joe Logston." "All right," said William, "anything to oblige."

By this time they were at the cabin. "Just 'light and look at your saddle. Dinner is about ready. Hitch your critter to the fence and after dinner we can tend to that job, if you are then of the same mind." So in the most amicable humor they sat down to dinner, and were waited on by the puzzled wife of William.

After dinner the combat took place.

Dennis, in describing the affair to his friends some time afterwards, said: "The first pass that feller made at me showed me I had no eall to leave old Posey, an' the thing hadn't more'n got to goin' 'fore I wanted to resign; but there war no help for it; ther were no balm in gilead, an' I put in my best lieks. Arter he'd mopped up the ground with me and walloped me 'round a sapplin' once or twice, I bleated; yes, sir, I hollered 'calf rope.' As he was helpin' me on my critter, he says, sorter careless like, 'When you git home if you will gather up the rest of the Dennises at Turner's, an' let me know some time arter I've laid by, mebbe I'll come over and put in a half a day just for amusement like; now mosey.'

"An' right then Blaze struck a lope, Whèn I go borrhin' trouble agin, I 'low to keep on this side the river. Whoop-ee! I'm the best man in Posey county, 'cept my friends."

It was the possession of just such characteristics as William displayed, that went far toward the maintenance of law and order in the communities of those days. It sometimes happened that two families of high-strung individuals of combative temperaments would settle close to each other, and then it took the utmost discrimination on the part of each to preserve the peace; and this was not always done.

This was the case with this stalwart family.

A few years after their settlement in the county, there came into their close vicinity a man by the name of James Wilson,

who entered the land and opened up a farm. He was as genial as any of his neighbors, just as energetic, just as pugnacious and just as willing to try conclusions by the wage of battle as was the common custom in those times; and the early recollections of the oldest citizens of Carmi and New Haven are full of the terrible fights that took place between Wilson, single handed, and any of the stalwart sons, whenever they would meet at those places.

Wilson was not afraid of them in their open-handed way of dealing; but this was not always the way in which he was served.

It sometimes happens that in a family, composed in the main of good, honorable members, there may chance to be a "black sheep" who brings reproach and shame on all the rest.

It was so with this family of stalwart sons. In it was one who would resort to any means—no matter how nefarious—to secure any temporary advantage for his family. So when Wilson began to find his hogs shot, in the woods, and his cattle hamstrung, he made up his mind to leave the neighborhood.

He was naturally peaceable and too high-spirited and noble-minded to retaliate in kind, and he soon came to the conclusion that life was not worth living in any such way.

He said he could not afford to be in a "continual furse" with his neighbors, so he "sold out" and left the country.

There was another neighbor named William McKee, who in some manner had excited the enmity of this "black sheep" of the stalwart sons.

Tradition has it that the sons of the stalwart family charged McKee with making unseemly remarks about their sisters. In the light of subsequent events, this charge was believed to be only a flimsy defense used in extenuation of what was done; there were no fairer characters than those girls possessed; and no one dreamed of uttering a word against them; certainly not McKee, in the estimation of those who bore witness to his genial and peaceful disposition.

One morning in August, 1824, McKee woke up to find the fence near his cabin festooned with the vines from his water-melon patch; these had been pulled up during the night and hung on the fence to dry.

The following night, while the full moon was shining, he was awakened about midnight by the barking of his dog. He got up to go out and see what was the matter; but before reaching the door, he heard a gunshot, and at the same time a yelp from

his dog, showing that the dog had been badly hit—then all was silent. McKee moved toward the door against the pleadings and earnest protestations of his wife, who begged him not to open the door or show himself; but contrary to her advice, he undid the fastenings, pulled back the clapboard door that was hung on its hickory hinges, and stood for a moment in the bright glare of the moonlight streaming into the room.

Polly, his wife, lying in bed in the corner farthest from the door, while entreating him to come back and shut the door, saw him put his hand over his eyes to shield them from the brightness of the moon, and at the same time heard him say: "For God's sake, Hugh! don't shoot!"

When at the same instant, she heard a gun crack and saw her husband fall in his own doorway, mortally wounded.

He never spoke again. He lingered two days and died.

This event aroused the whole county. Hugh, a son of the stalwart family, together with a hanger-on of the family, were arrested and brought to Carmi and placed under guard.

This hanger-on was a trifling, easy-going fellow named Cotner. He was newly married and was employed as a laborer on the stalwart's farm.

Now follows the Court proceedings. The Court was held in the house of John Craw, Wednesday, the 30th day of August, 1824.

The Honorable William Wilson, Judge; John M. Robinson, Circuit Attorney.

The trial was held in John Craw's house, adjoining the Public Square; for the reason that a terrible tornado, which mowed a fearful swath of destruction from one end of the county to the other, had demolished the Court House and Jail, about a month before.

The track of that Tornado could be easily traced forty years ago, by the young timber growing along the line of the "Harra-kin" as it was called.

At the County Commissioner's Court, held on August 21st, 1824, the following action was taken:

The courthouse for this county having been demolished by a storm, this court proceeded to hire a room suitable for the accommodation of the court. "Whereupon a bargain with John Craw, Esq., for his logg house adjoining the public square, for the sum of three dollars in paper money, when in use of the

court, per day, was concluded, which contract is to continue until the first day of January next."

This "logg house" of John Craw was none other than the future home of Mr. John M. Robinson.

At the time spoken of it was a story-and-a-half affair, the upper rooms being reached by a flight of stairs built against the end of the house and outside.

General Robinson remodeled the house all over; but the old logs are still there; all inclosed with weather boards and sheathing.

From the time of their arrest until the trial, the prisoners, Shipley and Cotner, were confined and guarded in the Wayne County jail; and after the trial Cotner was so lodged until the day of the execution.

The Commissioner's Court held on September 24, 1824, present the Honorable Samuel Hughes, Alexander Truesdale and William Nevitt it was "Ordered that John Barnhill, Jailor of Wayne County, be paid seventy-seven dollars in the notes of the State Bank of Illinois, full compensation for jail fees and guard, etc., while Shipley and Cotner were confined in said jail." Shipley turned State's evidence, and swore the killing on to Cotner.

But the people were not satisfied with the verdict in the Cotner case, and although he was a trifling "ne'er-do-well" he excited the sympathy of the whole community, as being the victim of wholesale perjury. But we all know how slowly such general public sympathy crystallizes into anything like systematic action.

While everybody thought that something should be done, it was near the middle of the month before anything was attempted, and the poor wretch was doomed to swing on the 21st.

Though the untiring exertions of Elizabeth, Cotner's wife, who managed to enlist the services of several influential men, a petition to the Governor for clemency in Cotner's case, was circulated.

This was signed by the grand jury and the petit jury who tried the case. Daniel Hay, the sheriff at that time, put the petition in the hands of a trusty man well mounted and sent him off with instructions to overtake the Circuit Court then in session at Albion, Edwards county, to get on the petition the names of Judge William Wilson and the States Attorney, John M.

Robinson, afterward United States Senator, and then to push on to Vandalia, at that time the State capital, present the petition to Governor Edward Coles, and if a reprieve or pardon was granted to hasten back to Carmi with all possible speed.

This hard rider was none other than Alexander F. Grant, then a law student; afterward Judge Grant, the uncle of our respected citizen, Mr. George Ridgway, and Thomas S. Ridgway, of Shawneetown.

Vandalia was a long distance off. Ninety miles and no roads.

The way to it was across broad, unsettled prairies, where now are miles and miles of neighbors.

When the White county horseman left Albion, with the God-speed of Judge Wilson and General Robinson, he kept the prairie along the bottoms of the Little Wabash, following the general trend of that stream to the northwest.

Sometime in the morning of the second day, he crossed the old St. Louis and Vincennes trace, about where Flora stands in Clay county. Beyond him, in the Northwest, was still the limitless prairie, which swallowed up horse and man in its immensity.

Against this stupendous expanse of earth and sky, the immeasurable distance of purple and gold of the iron-weed, golden-rod and rosin-blossom, and the overhanging September blue, was pitted the feeble life of Cotner, depending on this one man's direction and the energy and endurance of his horse.

Meanwhile the tripping time took wings at Carmi.

The morning of the fatal Friday the 21st, arrived, and with it the gathering crowds from the regions round about.

A hanging in those days was the occasion for a general holiday for everybody—except for the poor devil who was to be hung—everybody came to town for good luck.

The conscientious sheriff, Daniel Hay, had made all needful preparations.

The gallows was built on the crown of the hill, to the left of the Fairfield road; or, about where the Carmi Union depot is now.

To the east, toward the river, was a thick growth of timber; while to the northwest was a beautiful, parklike forest of magnificent oaks, through which the road to Fairfield wandered over the Big Hill.

All about the edge of the clearing, where the gallows stood, were hitched the horses of the wayfarers who had come to see the hanging.

A crowd of people of that time presented a far different appearance to what such a gathering would today.

Nearly all were dressed in homespun, and home-made clothes, and shod with home-made shoes.

Most of the men from the settlement around came to town armed with their rifles, so as to be prepared should they chance to fall in with game along the road. Nearly everybody rode horseback—wagons or any vehicles on wheels were things of rare occurrence.

The haze of that September morn was deepened and emphasized by the overhanging clouds of wild pigeons, flying steadily westward in search of their daily food, from their immense roosts just across the Ohio river in Kentucky.

These tremendous flights of birds were unvarying features in every landscape that showed a glimpse of sky in those days.

From the hill toward the river, and east of the gallows, one had a view of the river and the ford, just below where the wagon bridge is now; where the horsemen were pausing to let their horses drink, or slowly crossing to the town side.

In the other direction, up the river, was the saw and grist mill and the laboriously constructed dam, built by Lowery Hay and Leonard White. The constant noise of the falling water at the dam kept up a dreary monotone as an accompaniment to the tragedy that was about to be enacted.

To the south, across "Slasher's Gap," was the little town of Carmi—if a few little log cabins that appeared to be engaged in a mad dance of "hands round" the public square; while a few others were "sashaying" with their partners up and down the road now called Main street, could be called a town.

From where the gallows stood a glimpse could be had of the ruins of the Court house and jail which had lately been demolished by the storm, and which debris had not yet been cleared away. These buildings had occupied a large Indian Mound that stood just in the intersection of Main and Main-Cross streets.

The crowd kept increasing; everybody was intent on the hanging about to come off.

About 12 o'clock, John Barnhill and his squad of guards arrived with the prisoner, having started from Fairfield jail the day before.

Nothing had been heard of young Grant after he left Albion.

At half past two o'clock, the Sheriff, with the prisoner and his guards took up their line of march to the gallows.

The procession was accompanied by four men bearing a rough coffin on a rudely constructed bier.

Coffins in those days were not the elaborate articles of luxurious ease they have since become.

Many a rude forefather was laid away in a box made of puncheons hewn out of split logs and held together with wooden pins.

Arrived at the scaffold, the Sheriff was the first to mount the ladder, then the prisoner, whose hands were manacled behind him, was helped up by the guards and deputies; then the preacher selected for the occasion.

Amid the hush of the multitudes, Sheriff Hay read the warrant for the execution. Cotner was then asked if he had anything to say.

He made no reply except to protest against the whole proceeding, and that he was innocent of the crime charged.

The anxious, kind-hearted sheriff now put up the preacher "to talk ag'in time."

This preacher was a smooth-voiced, long-winded, persuasive brother from down about Concord.

His name was Charles Slocumb.

It was he of whom it was said when he was mentioned in comparison with brother Wooten: "Wall, praps Wooten can out-preach him, but when it comes to steadfast prayer—to bescechin' the Throne of Gracc—brother Slocumb can just pray the shirt offen him."

Brother Slocum was to fill up the time until three o'clock, as Sheriff Hay was determined that Cotner should not be swung off until the very last.

From what we know of the noble-hearted sheriff—the genial soul "whose faults all leaned to virtue's side"—it is not hard to believe that there was some foundation for the rumor that he purposely put back a few minutes the hands of his old Liverpool "dead knocker," as they called the Tobias watch of that time.

Next to Cotner he was the most anxious man in all that crowd.

As he stood leaning against the gallows post, he kept turning his eyes in the direction of the point in the Fairfield road where it disappeared over the hill, hoping for the appearance of Grant. His face worked with the agony of his fervent prayer to be relieved of the terrible responsibility before him.

But there was no sign of succor or relief.

The hurrying minutes fled, and three o'clock was almost upon them.

The preacher had exhorted; a hymn had been sung; the last words of the final prayer for the last office to the living had been uttered, and the reluctant Sheriff began to prepare the culprit for the closing scene.

In the crowd was a sensitive ten-year-old lad, whose curiosity had led him from his home at Walnut Grove, seven miles away to the southwest.

The events of that day made a deep and wonderful impression on him, and were seemingly more than he had bargained for—as a mere show.

Although we knew him as a white-haired, much loved, faithful preacher among us, a very old man, his recollections of that day were very vivid, indeed.*

He said that after the minister had concluded his prayer, the sheriff and his deputy prepared the prisoner for the last agony in the tragedy.

This was done by making him stand on the trap door of the scaffold.

When in this position, a black cap, or sack, was drawn over his head and face.

Over this and around his neck was adjusted the noose of the fatal rope.

All but the sheriff now moved away, leaving the doomed wretch standing alone.

Near by the gallows post stood Mr. Hay, with the hatchet ready to cut the rope that held up the deadly trap.

This was all the boy could endure to look upon.

He turned away sick and faint, in anticipation of the next moment.

All at once there was a stir and a hubbub in the crowd and the boy turned his eyes to the gallows again, expecting to see Cotner dangling in the air; but there he stood as last seen, while the attention of the people was directed to a horseman coming at full speed down the hill on the Fairfield road.

This was young Grant. Sheriff Hay had recognized him just as he was raising the hatchet to strike the fatal blow that would have launched Cotner into eternity.

* Rev. Jonathan E. Spillman.

In a moment Grant rode into the crowd, shaking aloft a paper, the reprieve and pardon from Governor Coles.

How wonderfully close and with what nice precision do the events in a man's life sometimes fit and adjust themselves to each other.

As some one has pithily remarked: "Man's extremity is God's opportunity."

DEATH OF LEWIS D. ERWIN.

A MEMORIAL SKETCH BY HOWARD F. DYSON.

Hon. Lewis D. Erwin, Rushville's oldest and most honored citizen, died at his home on North Liberty street in that city, Saturday evening, March 7, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock. He was in the ninety-ninth year of his age, and his death ends a career that is a most illustrious one and spans the development of the State of Illinois, where he has been a resident since 1839, and all of these years were spent in Schuyler county.

His lifework had long since been finished. He had rounded out a noble career as a citizen and representative of the people in the Illinois legislature, and was honored as an exemplar of all that was highest, noblest and best in a manhood devoted to his country's service.

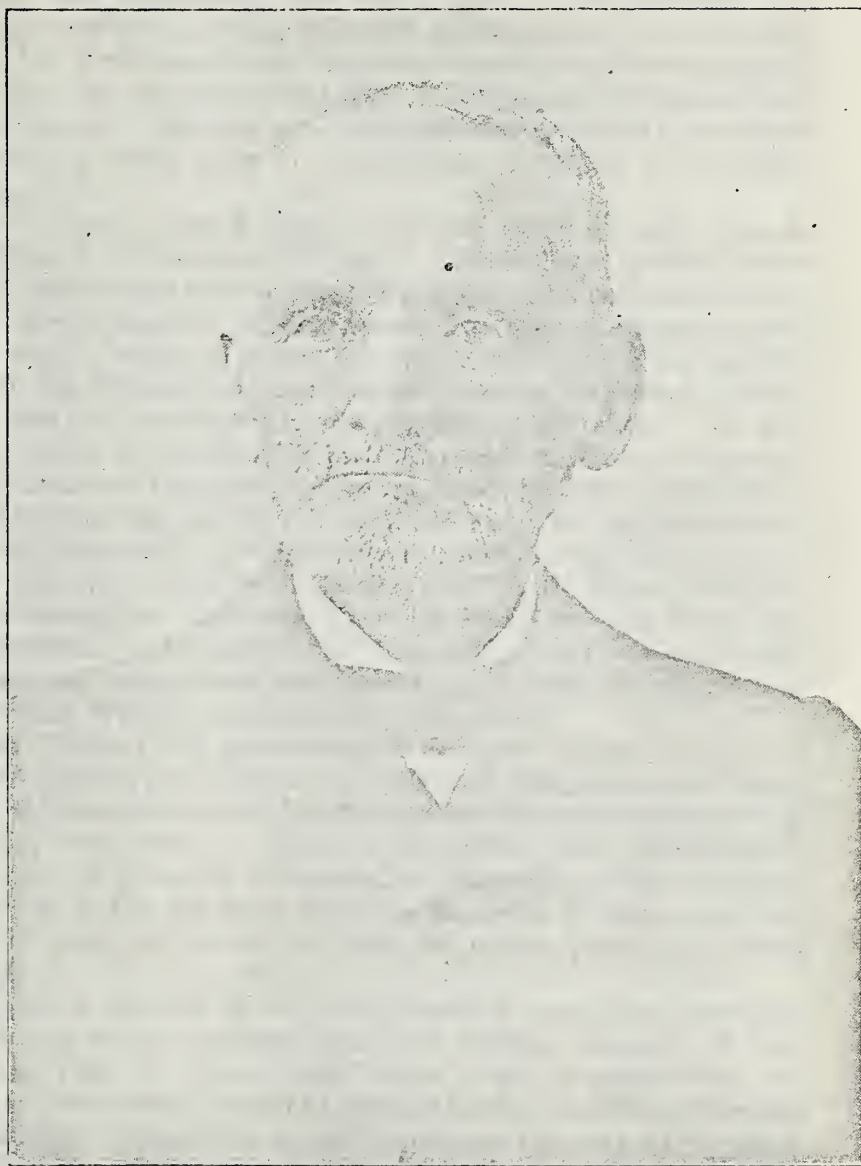
Up to within two days of his death he kept in touch with public affairs, and asked to have the daily paper read to him. The sleep into which he sank Saturday afternoon was unbroken. His family realized that the end was rapidly drawing near, and his death at 10:30 p. m. was scarcely perceptible.

In the death of Mr. Erwin, Rushville mourns the loss of one of her most distinguished citizens; he had been identified with the interests of this city for more than seventy years, and no man took a more conspicuous part in the public affairs. He won high honor on his merit as a public official in city, county and state, and was in the truest sense a high ideal of a model and exemplary citizen.

The ending years of Mr. Erwin's life were beautiful ones. He lived in the memory of an historic past. His home life was ideal, and the closing years of his life were made happy by the companionship of his daughters who were ever his constant companions.

Lewis D. Erwin became a citizen of Schuyler county in 1839, when he drove overland from Ohio to Illinois, and took up his home in Littleton township, where his brother George had

1100



HON. LEWIS D. ERWIN

located the year before. He was a native of the State of New York, where he was born July 1, 1815, at Plattsburg. When a young man he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he spent several years, and during this time was a clerk in the postoffice. In those early days, a young man with an education was in demand, and Mr. Erwin soon found employment as clerk of the warehouse at Erie, the old abandoned river town between Frederick and Beardstown. Here he was employed during 1840-41, and after making a short stay in Jacksonville, returned to Schuyler county.

At a time when Rushville was the home of such men as William A. Richardson, William A. Minshall and Robert Blackwell, all of whom later won renown in state and national politics, Mr. Erwin began a political career that was an illustrious one. He was a Democrat of the old school, loyal and true, and became the intimate and confidential friend of Stephen A. Douglas, and was prominent in the councils of his party. He was a supporter of Douglas in his memorable senatorial contest of 1858 and voted for him for United States Senator. The defeat of Douglas, the idol of Illinois Democracy, for the presidency, ended what might have been a national career for Mr. Erwin, as few men were closer in touch with the "Little Giant" than he. But throughout the long years of defeat he was loyal and enthusiastic in his support of Democracy, and was overjoyed to see the party come into power again with the election of President Wilson and the Illinois State ticket.

Mr. Erwin's first public office in Schuyler county was that of deputy sheriff and collector under Enoch Edmonston, and when Mr. Edmonston went to the front in the Mexican war his young deputy took over the duties of the office. Col. Richardson's company of Schuyler volunteers for Mexican service were mustered in at the old court house in Rushville in 1846, and Mr. Erwin wrote the muster roll with his paper spread on a drum head.

Faithful to duty in the trust imposed upon him, mentally alert and richly endowed with keen political sagacity, it was natural that Mr. Erwin should aspire to higher political honors, and in 1846 he was elected a representative in the Illinois General Assembly. His service in the Legislature came at a time when intelligent, strong-minded men were sorely needed, and his record in that early session was a most creditable one.

The era of railroad building had just begun and the State had constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000 a railroad from Springfield to Meredosia, the first in the State. Mr. Erwin took a position against State ownership of railroads and voted to sell the Northern Cross Road for \$21,100.

During this first term in the Legislature he served with John Logan, father of General John A. Logan, and came in close contact with ex-governor John Reynolds, Judge Sidney Breese and Governor Ford, all of whom were conspicuous in those early days and have enriched Illinois history with historical writings. Mr. Erwin knew all these men personally, and his mind and memory were a marvelous storehouse of knowledge of the romantic history of early days in Illinois.

During his career in the Legislature which began during the administration of Gov. Augustus C. French in 1846, Mr. Erwin was brought closely in contact with men of affairs and knew personally all the State governors from John Reynolds, who served the State as executive from 1830 to 1834.

A warm friendship existed between Mr. Erwin and John M. Palmer, and, when the Democratic party became divided on the money issue, Mr. Erwin was a delegate to the Chicago convention and voted for his lifelong friend for the presidential nomination. At the time General Palmer was preparing his notes for a history of the Bench and Bar of Illinois he called upon Mr. Erwin to aid him, and he gave interesting historical matter concerning the early lawyers in Rushville and those legal giants who made the circuit in pioneer days.

In 1850, Mr. Erwin was elected sheriff and collector of Schuyler county, and in 1852 was chosen circuit clerk, which was the last county office he held. In 1856 he was returned to the Legislature and served until commencement of the Civil War, and was one of the noble patriots of the state who stood loyally behind President Lincoln when the call for troops was made in Illinois and the State was called upon to appropriate \$2,000,000 to equip her forces then waiting to go to the front.

During his distinguished services in the Illinois Legislature the country was at the threshold of a civil war. Mr. Erwin had been elected as a Douglas Democrat in 1858, and he voted for Stephen A. Douglas for United States senator. But when two years later Lincoln was elected president and civil war threatened to disrupt the country, Lewis D. Erwin was a loyal Democratic patriot and gave aid and support to Richard Yates, the

war governor of Illinois, and voted the money to send the Illinois troops in the field.

In 1863, Mr. Erwin, who had then retired from the Legislature, was appointed one of the Committee of Three to distribute \$30,000 voted by the Illinois Legislature for the aid of soldiers in the field. He left Springfield in February of that year and went down the Mississippi river to where the Illinois troops had been fighting in the Cumberland campaign. He not only was entrusted with the money voted by the State, but he took upon himself many private commissions and delivered messages and supplies to the soldiers in the field, who joyously welcomed his coming, and ever remembered him with thankful and grateful hearts. Mr. Erwin was engaged in this work from February until September in 1863, and returning home, made a report of his disposal of the State money distributed.

Lewis D. Erwin idolized Stephen A. Douglas to the day of his death, and was one of the level-headed Democrats who did his utmost to carry out the dying wish of the "Little Giant" as expressed in his masterly speech in Chicago, which rallied Illinois to the Union cause and gave unmeasured support to President Lincoln.

The ascendancy of the Republican party in Illinois brought to an end Mr. Erwin's active political career, but did not dim his usefulness as a public spirited citizen in the community where he was spared to spend more than seventy-five years of his life.

In municipal affairs, in the schools and in the churches Mr. Erwin exerted a most powerful influence. Unaided and alone he maintained Rushville's free public library after he had passed the allotted age of three score and ten, and no one was more enthusiastic than he in bringing about the re-establishment of a public library on a firm and solid basis.

In every movement for the betterment and uplift of the city and its industries he played a conspicuous part, and was foremost in securing for Rushville its railroad and was for many years an officer in the first organized company. Nor did the weight of years dim his enthusiasm, and he was as enthusiastic in his comment on the interurban as he was in the early pioneer days when every community was seeking a new railroad.

Throughout his long life, Mr. Erwin was inspired with high motives and his political career was untarnished. He was true to his country and his friends, and his life is emblematic of all

that is noble and good, and may be handed down to the young men of the present day as an example worthy of emulation to those striving for success, honor and achievement.

On January 6, 1878, Mr. Erwin became identified with the first Presbyterian church of Rushville. October 30, 1881, he was elected elder and continued in that office until he rounded out his thirty-three years of service. His keen interest and loyal devotion to church work never lagged, but was a joy to him always.

November 12, 1843, Mr. Erwin was united in marriage to Miss Elvira Wells, daughter of Charles Wells of Rushville. There were eleven children born to them, seven of whom are living; thirteen grandchildren, two having passed away; four great grandchildren. Mrs. Erwin died October 16, 1875. The children outliving their father are: One son, George L. Erwin of Kalamazoo, Mich., and six daughters, Miss Kate Erwin, Miss Matilda Erwin, Mrs. Washington Hall, Miss Emma Erwin, Mrs. Louis Babcock of Rushville, and Mrs. Edward L. Davis of Tacoma, Washington.

Tuesday morning, March 10, 1914, at 10 o'clock, funeral services were held at the family residence, and in harmony with his life the ceremonies were simple. In the absence of his regular pastor, Rev. D. E. Jackson of Ipava came to Rushville to conduct the funeral services, and he is one of the young men who have felt the inspiring influence of the life of Rushville's "Grand Old Man," and his discourse was an eloquent tribute to his memory.

Mr. Erwin was one of the builders of Rushville. His influence was exerted along many different lines, and to good purpose in city government and in the schools, where he rendered gratuitous service of high degree.

He was one of ten staunch Democrats who founded THE RUSHVILLE TIMES in 1856, and he gave the paper its name. Throughout the long years, he ever manifested a keen interest in the old home paper, and the editor treasures his friendship as a benediction and a blessing.

A true friend, a progressive and loyal citizen, has closed his life career, but his good and worthy deeds will live on and on.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND
MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

The following named books, letters, and manuscripts have been presented to the library. The Board of Trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them:

The Probate Records of Lincoln County, Maine, 1760 to 1800. Compiled and edited by William D. Patterson, 368, p. 8°, Portland, Me., 1895. Gift of the Maine Genealogical Society, Portland, Maine.

Unveiling of the Marble Bust of Payson Tucker, November 21, 1900. Presented to the Eye and Ear Infirmary. By Mrs. Tucker, 52 p. 8°, Portland, Maine, 1901. Marks Printing House. Gift of Mr. A. R. Stubbs, 207 Spring St., Portland, Me.

Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Evanston in 1860. By J. Seymour Currey. Evanston, 1914, 16 p. 8°. Gift City National Bank, Evanston, Illinois.

Chicago Examiner. Women Voters' edition. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, Pubs. and Editors. Monday, August 11, 1913. 3 copies. Gift of Mrs. George Clinton Smith, Springfield, Illinois.

Quincy, Illinois. 64 p. 8°. Quincy, Ill. Chambers of Commerce, Publishers. Gift of Mr. C. F. Perry, Secretary Quincy Chamber of Commerce, Quincy, Illinois.

Illinois Year Book. Churches of Christ, 1907-1913. 7 nos. Published at Bloomington, Ill. Gift of Mr. W. D. Deweese, 516 North Main St., Bloomington, Ill.

The Cost of Something for Nothing. By John P. Altgeld. 132 p. 8°, Chicago, 1904. Gift of the John P. Altgeld Memorial Association, 1231 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

Der Deutschamerikanische Farmer. Ein Beitrag Zur Geschichte der Deutsehen Auswanderung. Von Dr. Joseph Och, Columbus, Ohio. Ohio Waisenfreud, 1913. Gift of Mrs. Conrad Seipp, Chicago, Illinois.

Territory of Alaska. Session Laws, Resolutions and Memorials. 1913. Passed at the first regular session of the Territorial Legislature, Convened at Juneau, the Capital on the third Day of March, 1913, and adjourned sine die the first day of May, 1913. 463 p. 8°, Juneau, Alaska, 1913. Daily Empire Print. Gift of W. L. Distin, Sec. of Alaska, Juneau, Alaska.

McClure's Magazine, March 1896. Gift of Mr. Ensley Moore, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Geography. By Jedidiah Morse, D. D. 8th edition. 432 p. 12°, 1803. Boston. Printed by I. Thomas and E. T. Andrews. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois.

Memoiial of Rev. J. G. Bergen, D. D. Formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Madison, N. J., and of the First Presbyterian Church at Springfield, Ills. Including the funeral sermon by Rev. J. A. Reed and a biographical sketch by Rev. Fred H. Wines. 36 p. 8°. Springfield, 1873, John H. Johnson, printer. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Reminiseences of Monticello Seminary. By Philena Fobes. 16 p. 8°. Chicago, 1880, Fergus Printing Company. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Historical Address delivered at Godfrey, Ills., June 27, 1855, at the Seventeenth Anniversary of Monticello Female Seminary. By Rev. Theron Baldwin. 32 p. 8°. New York, 1855. John F. Thorn, printer. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

The Echo. Published at Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Ills. No. 19. Mid-summer number, 1903, 69 p. 8°. Godfrey, Ills. 1903. Pub. Monticello Seminary. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Illinois Farmers' Almanac for the year of our Lord, 1833, being first after bissextile or Leap Year and (after July 4th) the 58th of American Independencce. Number 11. By Benaiah Robinson. n. p. 12°. Edwardsville, 1833. Printed by John Y. Sawyer. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Vicksburg for the Tourist. 32 p. 8°, Chicago, n. d. Ill. Central R. R. pubs. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Lincoln Manual Training School, Springfield, Ills. Closing exercises of, May 27, 1912. n. p. 8°, Springfield, 1912. The Hub Print Shop, Masonic Hall. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Dolly Madison Breakfast. 1772-1912. Washington, D. C. n. p. 8°, Washington, D. C. 1912. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

The Silent Evangel. Published in the interest of the Springfield Baptist Church, Springfield, Ills. Vol. 1, No. 2. January, 1914. 22 p. 8°, Springfield, Ills. 1914. Published by the Baptist Church, Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Tuck's. A Magazine for Animals. Their friends. Edited by Alice Katherine Warren with the help of Elizabeth Stebbins Brown. Printed by their hands in their home 906 South 6th St., Springfield, Ills. Vol. II, No. 10, February, 1913. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

Copy of the Weekly Inter-Ocean containing speech of Hon. John A. Logan of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States, January 13 and 14, 1875. Gift of Miss Annie C. Butler, Rockford, Ills.

Program Dedicatory Exercises Illinois Monuments. Gift of Miss Annie C. Butler, Rockford, Ills.

Copy Jacksonville Journal, January 11, 1914, containing article "Additional Light on the Lincoln Lineage." Gift of R. H. Beggs, University Park, Colo.

Jacksonville Journal, January 30, 1914. Article "Former Resident Writes of Earlier Days in Illinois." Gift of Mr. Ensley Moore, Jacksonville, Ills.

Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1849. 625 p. 8°. Office of Printer to House of Representatives, 1850. Gift of W. F. Woolard, Washington, D. C.

Letters patent issued to Henry Sheffer, private in Reed's Corps of Artillery, for tract of land containing 160 acres, in section 30, township 1 north, range 2, west, in tract appropriated for Military Bounties in the Territory of Illinois. Issued May 11, 1818. Gift of Solomon Friday, Camden, Ills.

Certificate of sale for land in the Northwest quarter of section No. 30, in township 1 north of the base line, in range 2 west of the fourth principal meridian to I. D. Beers. Dated Rushville, Ills., July 31, 1837. Gift of Solomon Friday, Camden, Ills.

Original letter written by P. A. Sprigman in Cincinnati, in 1832 in relation to high water in Ohio River. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Ills.

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL

JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois
JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor

Associate Editors:

J. H. Burnham
H. W. Clendenin
George W. Smith

William A. Meese
E. C. Page

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Applications for Membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually. Life Membership, \$25.00

VOL. VII APRIL, 1914 No. 1

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, MAY 7 AND 8, 1914.

MEMBERS AND FRIENDS URGED TO ATTEND.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society will be held in the Capitol building at Springfield on Thursday and Friday, May 7-8. The annual address will be presented by Judge O. N. Carter of the Illinois State Supreme Court.

Mr. Henry A. Converse, of Springfield, will deliver an address on the life and public services of Shelby M. Cullom, late United States Senator from this State and an honorary member of the Historical Society.

Prof. J. A. James of the Northwestern University, one of the Directors of the Historical Society and Chairman of the State Park Board, will talk to the Society on the Illinois State Park System, and will show by means of lantern slides some of the beauty spots and historic places in the State. To Professor James, more than to any other individual is due the credit for securing Starved Rock and vicinity as a State park. He is therefore well equipped to make this address interesting and valuable.

In the year 1840, during the Harrison campaign, a great whig meeting was held in the little city of Springfield, Ills. It was a notable meeting for that early day, delegates from all parts of the State and even from cities outside of Illinois being in attendance. There were floats and banners, log cabins, coon skins and hard cider barrels, and all the much talked of features of the campaign represented.

A session of the annual meeting will be devoted to the history of this meeting. Mrs. F. R. Jamison of Springfield, will talk about the actual meeting, and Mrs. Edith P. Kelly of Bloomington, will tell of the representatives from the north part of the State and Mrs. Martha McNiell Davidson, regent of Benjamin Mills Chapter of the D. A. R. at Greenville, will tell of Southern Illinois' representation. The music of the campaign of 1840, will be given.

Captain J. H. Burnham, a director and one of the founders of the Society will tell the Society about the changes in the course of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers which resulted in the destruction of the old capital of Illinois, historic Kaskaskia. Captain Burnham has devoted months of study and research to this subject, and his paper, which will be accompanied by maps and charts, will be a definite acquisition to Illinois history. Other interesting historical addresses will be given by persons well qualified to contribute to State history.

Though details are not entirely completed the following is a tentative program for the annual meeting:

THURSDAY MORNING

May 7, 1914

9:00 o'clock.—Directors' Meeting.

Annual business meeting.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Williamson County Vendetta. Judge George E. Young, Marion, Ill.

Address—Chief Little Turtle, Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, Chicago.

The Kaskaskia Commons.....H. W. Roberts, Chester
Life and Services of Shelby M. Cullom. Henry A. Converse,
Springfield.

THURSDAY EVENING

The Illinois State Park System. Illustrated. Prof. J. A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston.

FRIDAY MORNING

The Changes in the Courses of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi Rivers at Old Kaskaskia. Capt. J. H. Burnham, Bloomington, Ills.

The Methodist Church and Reconstruction. Prof. W. W. Sweet, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

The Yates' Phalanx or The Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. W. H. Jenkins, Pontiac.

Some Indian Remains in Rock Island County, Illinois. John H. Hauberg, Rock Island.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON

An Account of the Great Whig Meeting held at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. With music of the Campaign.

Representation at the Convention from Northern Illinois. Mrs. Edith P. Kelly, Bloomington.

The Young Men's Convention and Old Soldiers' Meeting at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. Mrs. Isabel Jamison, Springfield.

Southern Illinois and Neighboring States at the Convention. Mrs. Martha McNiell Davidson, Greenville, Ills.

FRIDAY EVENING

Annual Address—Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County, Judge O. N. Carter.

Reception in State Library.

This program is not exact as to titles of addresses or the time at which they will be delivered but it gives information as to the splendid program prepared for the annual meeting.

Members of the Society are urgently requested to attend the meeting. Each year the program committee issues urgent invitations and, while the members receive the addresses in the Transactions of the Society, attendance on the meeting will be a help to themselves and the officers of the Society, and a compliment and an evidence of appreciation of the labor and research which speakers have devoted to the preparation of these addresses for the Society.

Please make an effort to attend the annual meeting.

FLAG OF COMPANY C, 77TH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS
VOLUNTEER INFANTRY FINDS FINAL AND
HONORED RESTING PLACE IN ILLINOIS
MEMORIAL HALL.

The following is an extract from an address delivered before the 77th Regiment Reunion association, September 22, 1913, by Mrs. John Buckingham:

"Regiment after regiment was quickly formed in the ranks of war in the early sixties.

The lamented D. P. Grier of Peoria was commissioned Colonel of the valiant 77th regiment Illinois volunteers, to which was added our own Company C. This regiment was ordered to encamp in Peoria awaiting a call to the front where war's fierce duties called, and where the lives of a few men counted little in the news of the battle. Yet they were our brothers and represented the bone and sinew of our community.

The suggestion of the Company's flag was first made by the late Dr. and Mrs. Thomas. The thought was conveyed to our neighbors, the Lowpointers, who responded with eagerness. A meeting of the citizens of Washburn and Lowpoint was called. Hon. James G. Bayne was chairman, and all needed arrangements were perfected. A committee was appointed to purchase a flag in New York, at a cost of \$100, which amount was easily obtained by soliciting the friends of the soldiers, many of whom have laid their burdens by and crossed the deep, dark valley.

On motion of Dr. Thomas, Carrie M. Jenkins was appointed to accompany a delegation and present the flag to Company C. This was effected on a delightful September day, in 1862. The flag was received in behalf of the Company by John Buckingham, with a few appropriate remarks. Captain McCulloch responded by singing the glorious Star Spangled Banner, which from his well trained voice rang out loud and clear and echoed among the trees, as we shall never hear it again.

They broke camp September 2nd, and were soon in active service. For three long years the conflict raged with war's usual routine of monotonous camp life, long and wearisome marches, the strong fierce battle with its dire results and anon many pining in rebel prisons.

Woman's part in the great struggle was a severe one. To multiplied duties and responsibilities were added days of anxiety and nights of sadness.

Our societies were Soldiers' Aid in which we prepared articles of clothing for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. Sundays we frequently tore bandages with which to dress the wounds of the afflicted ones.

There came a day when unconditional surrender was the watchword. When guns were stacked and cannons dumb, our cause triumphant, the great battle won.

A public reception was given August 12th, 1865, in the grove south of Lowpoint, to welcome home the brave defenders of our country. Nothing was omitted to make the occasion the most notable event of a lifetime.

The day was the fairest. At an early hour the people came, from near and far to participate in the grand and universal welcome. Following a call to order the splendid band of the 77th discoursed its sweetest music. The reception address was delivered by Rev. Herrick, to which Mr. J. Buckingham responded.

The thousands then partook of a bounteous repast, of substantial and delicacies, followed by music and speaking. Mr. J. M. Avery, of Company C, in an appropriate address returned the flag to the ladies who had presented it. This was responded to by Mrs. Carrie M. Buckingham:

Soldiers:—Nearly three years since I, in behalf of the ladies of Washburn and Lowpoint, tendered a beauteous and glowing banner, the ensign of liberty, to a brave band of noble Spartan-like heroes who had assumed the proud title of American soldiers, and in freedom's sacred name had rushed boldly forth on a mission truly wonderful and sublime.

Hard was the struggle, yet we were proud to send you forth as we witnessed in you an earnest devotion of spirit and disinterested patriotism, these bright characteristics of Columbia's true defenders. We gave into your hands the emblem of our country's pride and greatness, bidding you bear it even to the Southern blood-stained shore, calling upon the God of battle to crown all your efforts with success and lead you on to laureled victory.

With what intense interest did we follow you through all the fearful scenes of carnage. How ardently did we turn our gaze Southward to view the waving of our country's banners in the Southern breeze. Often did we behold you cluster around it,

while it seemed to rehearse to you memories of the past. We knew the men were true who upheld it; believed it would never be dishonored or suffered to be hurled to the dust by traitorous bands. Our hearts, with yours, were deeply imbued in our national cause. Today you return to us this precious, priceless memento without one single star erased or stripe polluted. Its soiled and war-worn marks speak loudly to us of hard service and dangers braved. We always loved the stars and stripes, but this banner we hold doubly dear, that you have borne it through the dread clamor of battle. You have added new radiance to the former glories of the blood bought prize, clustered around by a resplendent halo, intermingled with the gorgeous sunlight and heaven's angelic cherubim gazing smilingly upon it.

Our gratitude to you cannot be spoken; but your brave deeds of noble valor will illumine the pages of our future history. We rejoice that we have now the satisfaction of greeting again our nation's redeemers. You come to us victory-crowned, honor-laden, a bright enduring wreath encircling your brows and not yours only, but also your brothers in death as in their lives who poured out their life blood through every throbbing vein. Now we can exclaim our land is redeemed, the bayonet sheathed, the cannons dumb, our banner unfurled to peaceful breezes and we bid you welcome, welcome to your homes and loved ones."

FLAG OF COMPANY C.

This letter was published in the Washburn Leader because of the historical facts related therein and is self-explanatory:

Washburn, Nov. 10, 1913.

Adjutant General,
Springfield, Illinois

Dear General:

I am sending you by Parcel Post the old Flag of Company C, 77th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, for deposit in Memorial Hall, at the State House. This flag was purchased in New York City, for \$100 by the ladies of Cazenovia township, Woodford Co., and presented to the Company on a September day in 1862, and with the Company went to the front, on October 4, 1862. On May 22, 1863, in the charge on Vicksburg's heights, the regimental flag was planted on the Confederate works, where

it remained until the flag staff was shot off, and the flag fell into the hands of the enemy, from whom it was not recovered.

This Company C Flag then went into use as the regimental flag, and was so used until the 4th of October, 1865, when a new flag was presented to the regiment by the ladies of the city of Peoria, and this Company C Flag was returned to its Company duty, where it remained until the close of the war and the return of the Company, when it was formally returned, August 12, 1865, to the ladies who originally presented it to them; they gave it into the hands of Capt. J. M. McCulloch, of Company C, where it remained until his death, when it fell into the hands of his son, Rev. W. E. McCulloch of Pittsburg, Pa., who on March 28, 1913, sent it to the undersigned with request, that after going on exhibition at the annual reunion of the regiment September 22 and 23, 1913, it should be deposited in the state house at Springfield, its final resting place. Before doing this, it was very neatly repaired and re-inforced by Miss Viola Buckingham, whose father was a musician in the Company, and a valiant soldier, who marched three years under this once beautiful and now glorious banner, participating in all of its battles, and since the war, was one of the committee, designated by the regiment, to assist in fixing points occupied by the regiment, during the seige of Vicksburg, where granite markers were planted by the general government. This flag was present with its Company in thirteen battles besides many skirmishes, and in all their marches through nine states of the union, in their three years of service.

Fraternally Yours,

FRANK N. IRELAND,

Secretary 77th Regiment Reunion Association.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM AN OLD RESIDENT OF ILLINOIS.

MRS. JESSIE PALMER WEBER: Editor Historical Society
Journal.

DEAR MADAM: The enclosed communication might prove of sufficient general interest to justify its publication in the Journal.

Mr. William Beckman is still living at Sacramento. He lately presented me a most interesting book of travels in Europe,

Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. On a flyleaf he had written the following:

"This book was written by Mrs. William Beckman, wife of the Illinois stage driver and the California banker. Mrs. Beckman was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, and the fact that the author is a native Illinoisan will undoubtedly increase the interest of the reader."

The book bears the likeness of a magnificent looking lady. And its dedication is as follows:

"For his patience during my absence, his words of praise and kind encouragement, I gratefully dedicate these sketches to

MY HUSBAND

And to a memory—the memory of one whose wanderings are ended—

MY SAINTED MOTHER."

The Edward Bonney mentioned by Mr. Beckman was mainly instrumental in the suppression of a band of criminals that infested Northern Illinois in the forties. He apprehended those guilty of the robbery and murder of Colonel Davenport on the 4th of July, 1844. Three of them were hanged, John and Aaron Long, and Granville Young. Their cases went to the State Supreme Court and may be found in Gilman's reports. Their execution virtually broke up the band.

Bonney wrote a book with the fascinating title:—"The Banditti of the Prairie or the Murderer's Doom." As a young boy I read it over and over, and have not yet gotten away from its spell; I still have a copy.

On the stage line over which Mr. Beckman drove as a boy from Chicago to Aurora, was situated just north of Hinsdale, what used to be called "Brush Hill." It was an important point on the route. Some years ago I visited the old place long since dead, and kodaked what there was left of the old hotel of seventy years ago. There was, I found, a tradition that Lincoln and other famous men of those days—the forties and fifties had stopped there. Perhaps they did not but "Where doubt is disenchantment 'tis wisdom to believe."

The front of the hotel is not imposing, but it ran back indefinitely, and at times farmers filled the beds and covered the floors.

I send you a picture you may use if you wish, and return to me. The light of other days rests on old "Brush Hill," and

some vain, impious man has changed its name to Fullersburg; it was a Fuller probably; but its old name which signifies something, will remain.

Something concerning Mr. Beckman I think well worth preserving in the Journal.

Very respectfully,

F. M. ANNIS,
Aurora, Ills.

Mr. Beckman was known to the older residents of Aurora, as having been a stage driver for the old Frink & Walker Stage company, and Judge F. M. Annis wrote him and asked for further details. In an interesting reply, which is given herewith, Mr. Beckman tells of the early days. He writes of Edward Bonney and the horse thieves whom he captured. Bonney's book, "The Banditti of the Prairie," was reprinted in the serial story department of The Aurora Beacon-News a year or so ago.

Mr. Beckman is now in his seventy-ninth year and is wonderfully active. He is president of the People's Saving bank of Sacramento and has been for more than twenty years. He went to Sacramento in 1852 and has since lived there. The former Aurora man is the oldest Odd Fellow in California and has been a member of Sacramento lodge for nearly fifty years.

The letter to Judge F. M. Annis is as follows:

"Dear Sir:—I received your letter of March 27 some time ago, but as I have been a busy man I have not taken the time to answer it.

"In your letter you ask me if the stage line that was run from Chicago to Aurora was owned by Frink & Walker. I will say that Frink & Walker, the great stage company owned nearly all of the stages of Illinois, part of Michigan, part of Indiana, part of Wisconsin and part of Iowa. In those days they were a great deal like your Illinois Central railroad, or some other big corporation. They not only did staging work but were also politicians, as it was necessary for the members of congress to assist them to get mail contracts.

"You also asked me about the time I used to make from Chicago to Aurora. I will say that we left Chicago at 8 o'clock in the morning and got to Naperville for dinner. Naperville was the county seat of DuPage county and we dined at the old Pre-emption house then. We arrived in Aurora between 2 and 4 o'clock. When the roads were good we got there earlier, and

when the roads were bad it was sometimes after night before we got there.

"You also ask if I drove west of the Fox river. I will say my first driving was from Chicago to St. Charles with two four-horse teams. Then I was transferred over to your road and drove three four-horse teams from Chicago to Aurora. Then I was put on the road from Chicago to Beloit and drove from Chicago to Woodstock.

"The night I got to Woodstock the first time, everybody was drunk, and the cause was that they had moved the county seat from the town of McHenry to Woodstock, and it seemed to be more important to those people than if the capital at Washington had been moved there.

"By this time the Chicago & Galena railroad was started, which today is a part of the North-Western system. In regard to the railroad will say that they put down strips of wood and nailed a piece of strap iron on top of them and that was the construction of the railroad that was first built out of Chicago.

"The stage lines met the trains, the first transfer place being Des Plaines. We used to call it O'Plain, and it is now called Maywood. Here the passengers would get off the cars and the stages would meet them and take them to their destination.

"The next place where the stage met the cars was at Cottage Hill, now called Elmhurst, and the next one was what we called the Junction, which is about ten miles from St. Charles and must have been about the same distance from Aurora. As the railroad advanced the stage lines moved farther west.

"I drove for some time from this Junction to Rockford by way of St. Charles, Genoa and Belvidere. Afterward I was transferred to the road from Rockford to Freeport and that was my last driving. I also drove for two winters, when the canal was frozen up, from Chicago to Joliet which was all night work both ways. They used to put us young drivers at the night work as our eyesight was better than that of the older men.

"As you asked how I happened to be a stage driver, I will say that it really came about by accident in this way. I lived on a farm near Cottage Hill and Cottage Hill was the post-office. I was there one day for the mail when the stage came along from St. Charles and the driver, who was quite an elderly man, had so hard a chill that he could hardly get off the coach. There were no passengers that day and the hotel man, who was also the stage agent, did not know how to get the stage to Chicago.

He had seen me driving four-horse teams hauling corn, potatoes and stuff of that kind, so he asked me if I could drive that coach to Chicago and I told him, 'yes,' I would be glad to do so.

"When I got to Chicago old man Frink came out and said, 'Where is this coach from?' I told him St. Charles. Then he asked where the driver was and I told him sick at Cottage Hill, not able to move. He then said, 'Wait a minute.' He was a large man, and he climbed upon the seat beside me. I asked him where the postoffice was and he showed me—I unloaded the mail and he told me to drive to the barn which I did.

"He then asked me what I had been doing, and I told him I had been raised on a farm and knew nothing else except the work on a farm. He asked me if I would not like driving stage and asked me how old I was, and I told him 16. Well, to end the conversation, he said, 'If you want to drive stage, you take this team and drive to St. Charles tomorrow. I think you are the right kind of stuff to make a good stage-driver.' Hence I followed the business in Illinois for four years.

"You speak also about Edward Bonney. Edward Bonney was one of our neighbors after he captured the bandits, and while the railroad was running as far as Cottage Hill. He used to come over, and I played checkers with him a great deal and I was intimately acquainted with him.

"His house had wooden shutters at all the windows which were all closed as soon as night came, and he would not go out of the house after dark. The way I remember it was that when he captured these fellows he had to go among them and commit some depredations also, and after he exposed them and sent them to state's prison, their friends swore vengeance against Bonney. The same gang killed Colonel Davenport at Rock Island. I remember all the circumstances connected with it.

"You also ask me if I was ever held up. I will say I was always lucky enough to miss it. Although coaches ahead of me and coaches behind me were 'stood up,' they always missed me.

"The hotel in Aurora, that is the stage house, was kept by a man named Wilder, quite a character, who took a great liking to me. Among other incidents I remember he had a pair of colts, young horses that ran away with him a couple of times and he was afraid to drive them, so in the afternoon after I got through he would hook them into a light buggy and I would take the old man in and drive him as far as Elgin and back.

I soon had the runaway notion out of them and sold them to the stage company for him.

"The stage horses at that time were worth \$100 apiece, and instead of the farmers raising race horses they would raise stage horses, because the stage company always had good horses, good harness, good coaches and everything up to date.

"I will say further in connection with this, that I always had a good time in my life, but my stage-driving days I enjoyed the most. It is an occupation that a young fellow gets naturally attached to.

"Now I have made this long enough, and I will not burden you with any more.

"Hoping we may meet some day, if not in this world, we will take our chances in the next.

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM BECKMAN."

THE STUDLEY FAMILY REUNION, NEPONSET, ILLS., AUGUST 30, 1913.

REUNION OF THE STUDLEY FAMILY.

At the first reunion of the Studley family, held August 30, 1913, in Neponset, Illinois, the following historical sketch was given by E. F. Norton. The many interesting facts it contains relative to the family and to the town make it worthy of preservation, not only by the family, but by the citizens of Neponset, Bureau county and the State at large.

Dear Kinsmen: We are gathered together here today not to celebrate, but to commemorate the lives and deeds of our forefather's and especially we wish to do honor to those to whom we owe, not only our being, but to whom we are indebted for our many blessings and comforts that surround us—William Studley and Ann Chapman Studley.

It was not by chance or lot that they builded up their home on these fertile prairies but by forethought and good judgment as we will find by their actions after leaving England, their native land.

Wm. Studley and Ann Chapman Studley were born in Yorkshire, England and resided there until May 1, 1833. They then set sail for America accompanied by their four children—William Studley, Ann Studley Norton, Robert Studley and Thomas

Studley. They came by sail boat by way of Quebec, thence to Columbus, Ohio, landing in Naples, Illinois, in August of the same year. They were fourteen weeks on the trip from England, six weeks and three days upon the ocean.

Not being pleased with the section where they stopped, they moved near Lynnvile, Morgan County, now Scott County, Illinois, where they resided until 1837, when they moved to Osceola Grove one mile south of Spoon River bridge, nearly six miles due south of Neponset, driving hogs and cattle overland. In the fall of 1837 they moved to Barren Grove, to the very spot upon which we are now gathered to do them honor. They resided here until the time of his death in 1878.

To Wm. Studley and Ann Chapman Studley the honor is due of being the first settlers in Neponset township, Bureau county, Illinois, and to them was born the first white child in the township, Mrs. Jane Studley Dunn, now deceased.

Twenty of the Hall family, and relatives came one year later.

In the Studley cabin, the first one here, located just south of yonder walnut tree, was held the first school and later a school house was built on the old trail eighty rods south of the cabin.

You are all probably well informed of the trials and hardships these people underwent. Often have they been related to us by our fathers and mothers.

William Studley was thoroughly an agriculturist and to the Studley family is due at least one thing—they are almost without exception an agricultural family, largely a producing family. We have no lawyers, no doctors, no preachers to offset these facts. We have no criminals nor inmates of penitentiaries nor ever have had in the family.

After the death of William Studley in 1878, Ann Studley moved to Neponset where she resided until 1886, the time of her death.

The second generation of the family were William Studley, who was the soldier of the family; Ann Studley Norton, Robert Studley, Thomas Studley, Christopher Studley, Elizabeth Studley Bumphrey, Jane Studley Dunn, Charles Studley, eight in all, of whom four are living and able to be with us today. There are four generations now and the family records show two hundred twenty-eight direct descendants, a comparatively small number being deceased.

PLAN MEMORIAL TO LINCOLN AND DAVIS.

Historical Societies Would Mark Spot Where Presidents Met.

Historical societies of Illinois hope to be able to place a big boulder memorial to mark the place where Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis first met. The site for the proposed monument is seventy-five miles west of Chicago on Kishwaukee creek, in DeKalb county.

It is believed that there in 1832, the future president of the United States and the future president of the Confederate States of America first saw each other. As soldiers they had gone to that point to assist in ending the Black Hawk massacres. Incidentally, among those present at the meeting were General Zachary Taylor and Major Robert Anderson.

It was at this place that the first sessions of court in DeKalb county were held.

Kapas, an Indian chief, occupied the historic spot with his tribe and he met a tragic death there. His burial mound is over the spot where he fell.

OLD FOLKS HEAR LECTURE ON STATE HISTORY.

The people of the Odd Fellows' Old Folk's Home at Mattoon, were given a treat on January 3, 1914, in the form of a finely illustrated lecture on Illinois. The account of the rise of Illinois from wilderness to a great commonwealth was told in an interesting way by picture and story.

The lecture began with French explorers and presented views made famous by LaSalle and Marquette. It lingered about Starved Rock and gave one many glimpses of this historic cliff and the scenery about it. Fort Dearborn, the Chicago Massacre and the part Illinois played in the war of 1812 were not forgotten. Lincoln and the Black Hawk war and other events in the life of Lincoln were noticed. The development of the State, the building of canals and railroads; the progress of schools and churches came in for attention also. Their attention was turned to the growth of the cities, the development of industries, the building and utilization of Chicago drainage canal. These and many other things were described in a most interesting way until one began to appreciate as never before the achievements of the state.

The lantern slides, of the best quality, were made especially for this lecture and are among the most complete sets on Illinois in existence.

The lecturer, Rev. R. F. Cressey of the Broadway church is a native of Illinois and much interested in its history. The story as told by him is full of interest and enters the mind through eye-gate as well as through ear-gate. It brings to many the previously unknown beautiful scenery of Illinois and thrills with the story of pioneer courage and human achievement. The interest of the audience was carried with the lecturer from the beginning to the very last word.

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The semi-annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association will be held May 20-23, 1914, at Grand Forks, South Dakota.

A NEW NUMBER OF THE ILLINOIS HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

The Illinois State Historical Library is receiving from the press, Number 9 of the Illinois Historical Collections. This volume is a bibliography of the writings of travelers in the Illinois country, edited by Dr. Solon J. Buck of the University of Illinois. It contains a large amount of historical and bibliographical information.

It contains also a list of Illinois county histories and tells where each volume may be found. It will be reviewed at length in a later number of the Journal.

Dr. Buck will edit the first volume of the publications of the Illinois Centennial Commission.

NECROLOGY

MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Adlai E. Stevenson, died at her home in Bloomington, Illinois, on Christmas evening December 25, 1913.

Mrs. Stevenson was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and was the daughter of Dr. Lewis Warner Green and Mary Fry Green. Dr. Green was one of the most eminent scholars of the South. He was, in the latter part of his life, president of Center College, Danville, Ky.

When a young girl, Mrs. Stevenson came to Illinois and was married from the home of her sister, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, at Chenoa, Illinois, on December 20, 1866, to Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson. Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson moved to Bloomington, where they have since made their home, and where four children were born to them, one son and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Mary, died just as she was approaching womanhood. The surviving children are Lewis Green Stevenson, Mrs. Julia Stevenson Hardin, the wife of Rev. Martin D. Hardin, a noted Presbyterian clergyman, and Miss Letitia Stevenson. Mrs. Stevenson's life was the exemplification of what is most beautiful in womanly characteristics when these have been cultivated and allowed to reach their highest development. Her home, her husband, her children, her sister, her church and her friends were the supreme objects of her life and received from her the fullest measure of devotion.

During the first years of her married life, Mrs. Stevenson devoted herself entirely to her husband and her young children. Later, when she went to Washington, first as the wife of a congressman, then the Assistant Postmaster General and finally as the wife of the vice-president of the United States, she gave evidence of those high social talents and qualities of leadership which were so marked when she became the second President General of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, succeeding the wife of President Benjamin Harrison in this high office.

Mrs. Stevenson was descended from a long line of distinguished ancestors, and she was interested in the history of the country and the State in which her own family and her husband have borne so conspicuous a part.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in which she and her sister Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, were leaders, was especially dear to her.

One of the last labors of her life was writing a history of this Society which was published just before her death. This organization will long cherish her memory and accord her name an honored place in its annals.

A friend said at the funeral of Mrs. Stevenson:

"Physically, mentally and spiritually, Mrs. Stevenson was like a flower. To her it was as natural to be sympathetically tactful and wisely helpful to all with whom she came in contact, as it is for a rose to exhale its sweetness. No one who has been privileged to know her, be it ever so slightly has failed to feel—if not to entirely comprehend—that here indeed, was one of those gifted souls who has pushed up and back the boundaries of our poor human nature, and revealed to us some of the rarer, higher and more exquisite potentialities of the race."

DEATH OF SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM.

Senator Shelby Moore Cullom, long a representative of Illinois in the United States Senate and former Governor of the State, died at his home in Washington, D. C., on January 28, 1914. His remains were brought to Springfield, Illinois, where a public funeral was held in the State Capitol building on Sunday, February 1, 1914, and he was buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery with the members of his family who had all preceded him in death. He left a sister-in-law, Miss Victoria Fisher, who had long been a member of his household, and two grand-daughters, the daughters of a deceased daughter, Mrs. Ella Cullom Ridgely, wife of Hon. Wm. Barret Ridgely.

At the funeral exercises addresses were made by Governor Edward F. Dunne, and other prominent speakers.

Senator Cullom was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society, and took much interest in it and its publications, especially the Journal. He wrote many kind letters of appreciation of it to its editor.

A memorial address upon the life and work of Senator Cullom is being prepared by Mr. Henry A. Converse of Springfield. Mr. Converse will deliver this address at the annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society May 7, 1914. The address will be published in the Transactions of the Society.

JAMES MAGNUS RYRIE.

BY W. T. NORTON, ALTON, ILL.

James Magnus Ryrie, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Alton, and a member of the Illinois State Historical Society, died suddenly of apoplexy on the evening of December 19th, 1913. The sad event was a great shock to the community as the deceased was one of the most widely known and most highly esteemed residents of the city. A gentleman of the highest character, a successful business man and one interested in every movement for the uplift of the community, his loss is widely mourned, not only by a large circle of relatives and friends, but by all who ever came in contact with his pleasing personality. He was modest and unassuming in his daily life, but his unblemished character and unswerving integrity made his influence a power for good.

Mr. Ryrie was born in Alton, September 5, 1852. His death occurred at his beautiful residence on the site of the old homestead of his father and grandfather. In early manhood, he was engaged in manufacturing enterprises on a large scale, both in Alton and St. Louis, but retired from active business some years ago after selling out to the Drummond Tobacco Company, and devoted his time to the care of his real estate and financial interests. He was a large stockholder in St. Louis banks and had extensive holdings in agricultural lands in Iowa. He was a leading spirit in the Alton Board of Trade and an active promoter of the good roads movement in Madison and adjoining counties.

Mr. Ryrie was a descendant of two of the oldest families in Madison county. He was the son of the late Daniel D. Ryrie, a prominent banker, who came to Alton from his native Scotland in 1837. His maternal grandfather was John Adams, a native of Vermont, who came to Madison county in 1818, the year the State was admitted to the Union. John Adams was a pioneer manufacturer of Madison county. In 1823 he established the

first carding machine and cloth factory in Edwardsville, and in 1824, erected the first castor oil mill.

Mr. Ryrie thus came of an honored ancestry, and by his life-work and achievements proved himself worthy thereof, and himself gave the family name additional distinction. He served well his day and generation, and leaves an honored name as a priceless heritage to his descendants. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Annie Nash Ryrie, to whom he was married in 1880, and two daughters, Mrs. George S. Milnor and Miss Mary Adams Ryrie. The fourth generation of the family now occupy homes on the site of the original homestead, a rare occurrence in this rapidly changing age.

The funeral rites of our old friend took place December 22nd, at the family residence, a great concourse of citizens attending in token of their respect and affection for the departed. Rev. Dr. M. W. Twing, pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev. Arthur Goodger, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, conducted the services, and the former bore fitting testimony to the worth and beauty of the life that had passed on to the "Land of the Leal."

HENRY BAILEY HENKEL.

Henry Bailey Henkel, president of the Springfield Business College, died at his home in Springfield, Illinois, on February 26, 1914.

He was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 7, 1852. His early boyhood was spent on a farm. When a young man he entered Brown's Business College, Jacksonville, Ill., from which institution he graduated, later becoming a teacher.

He was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Corrine Freeman of Jacksonville, Ill., who, with two sons—Myron F. Henkel and Dr. Herbert B. Henkel—survives him.

Professor Henkel was a thirty-second degree Mason and Past Commander of the Elwood Commandery No. 6, Knights Templar. He was active in Masonic work, being a prominent member of St. Paul's Lodge A. F. and A. M. For twenty years Mr. Henkel was a member of the Templar Quartette and was prominent in Masonic lodge work. He was an active member of the First Christian Church and held the position of deacon at the time of his death.

He was a valued member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

The funeral was held from the First Christian Church at Springfield, on Sunday, March 1st, 1914, the Knights Templar acting as guard of honor.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHARLES B. CAMPBELL.

Charles Bishop Campbell, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial District of Illinois, died at his home in Kankakee on Wednesday, April 1, 1914, at the age of forty-five years.

The members of the Historical Society of which Judge Campbell was an active and interested member, will be much surprised and grieved to learn of his untimely death.

He was a man of forceful character, of the most attractive personality, and he had hosts of friends. He read a valuable paper before the Illinois State Historical Society at its annual meeting, January 1906. This address is published in the Transactions for that year under the title of Bourbonnais; or the early French settlements in Kankakee County, Illinois.

A more extended biographical sketch of Judge Campbell will be published in a later number of the Journal.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY

No. 1. *A Bibliography of newspapers Published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., assisted by Milo J. Loveless, 94 pages 8vo., Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois, passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph.D., 15 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 170 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., secretary of the Society. 55 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1900.

No. 5. Alphabetic Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, pictures, and curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Compiled by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1900.

Nos. 6-17 inc. Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1910 inclusive. 12 volumes. Numbers 6 to 12 inclusive are out of print.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 1, Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, 642 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 2. Virginia series Vol. 1. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections Vol. 3. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. 1. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. 4. Executive Series Vol. 1. The Governors' Letter Books, 1818-1831. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. 8vo. Springfield, Ills., 1909.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol 5. Virginia Series, Vol. 2. Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 8vo., Springfield, Ills., 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical series. Vol. 1. Newspapers and periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII. Executive Series Vol. II. Governors' Letter Books, 1840-1853. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1911.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers 1771-1781. Edited by James Alton James. 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1912.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. I, No. 1 September 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence Walworth Alvord, University of Illinois, 38 pages, 8vo., Springfield, Ill., 1905.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library. Vol. 1. No. 2. June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence W. Alvord. 8vo. Springfield, Ill., 1906.

*Circular Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. 1. No. 1. Nov. 1905. An outline for the study of Illinois State history, compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber, assisted by Georgia L. Osborne. 94 p, 8 vo., Springfield, 1905.

Journals of the Illinois State Historical Society, Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1908, to Vol. 7, No. 1, April, 1914.

JOURNALS OUT OF PRINT.

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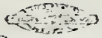
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The Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County

ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
MAY 8, 1914, BY ORRIN N. CARTER, JUSTICE OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE SUPREME COURT.

I have found it somewhat difficult to decide what period of time to cover in this address. At first I considered giving the history of the courts, not only under the Constitution of 1818, but that of 1848, as fairly included within the subject, but decided that this would make too long an address, and therefore have limited it in a general way to the courts under the Constitution of 1818.

No adequate history of the courts of Illinois has ever been written. While short sketches have been given of the courts of the Territory of Illinois, none are found of Chicago or Cook County. No separate history of those courts has ever been undertaken. Brief fragmentary sketches can be found in addresses and scattered through various histories of Chicago. On account of the burning of all the court records in the great fire of 1871, it is practically impossible now to get authentic information as to many historical questions of interest touching the courts, their officials and the cases tried therein. I shall sketch briefly some of the questions upon which information can be obtained.

Most laws creating courts in this country have given them jurisdiction with reference to county lines. In the early history of the State there was some legislation establishing various city courts. Much more frequently there has been legislation of this nature in recent years, owing to the great increase in urban population. When Col. G. R. Clark took possession of Illinois in 1778, under the authority of the Governor

of Virginia, the County of Illinois, as a part of Virginia, was formed, including this State and all of the country known as the Northwest Territory, and continuing as such County until 1782. However, until 1784 there was practically no legal authority in Illinois. The people were "a law unto themselves," but apparently conducted their affairs,—although informally,—with harmony and honesty¹. The Northwest Territory was created by Congress July 13, 1787, including Illinois. Thereafter in 1790 the counties of Knox and St. Clair were formed, including a part of this State. The territory of the present Cook County was within the limits of Knox County. Indiana Territory was organized May 7, 1800, Knox County continuing as before. February 3, 1801, the boundaries of St. Clair County were changed so as to include Cook County and practically nine-tenths of the entire State. The Territory of Illinois was created February 3, 1809, but St. Clair County,—as to the territory now in Cook County,—remained unchanged until 1812. In that year on September 14 a new county was formed of which the southern boundary was the present northern boundary of St. Clair County, and which extended across the State to the east, taking in all the rest of the State to the north and including all north of that to the Canadian line. This new county was called Madison. On November 28, 1814, a change was made in the counties so that all of the eastern half of the State as theretofore existing was included in a new county called Edwards, which had within its boundaries the present Cook County. On December 31, 1816, the northern limits of Edwards County were moved south near to their present location, and all of the territory formerly in Edwards County lying north of its new northern boundary was formed into a new county called Crawford. This was the situation when Illinois was organized as a State. The next change that affected Cook County was made on March 22, 1819, when the northern boundary of Crawford was made coincident with the present northern boundary of Crawford extended west, and all the remaining portion of Crawford

1 Bross' History of Chicago.

County as originally designated (including the present Cook) was included in a new county called Clark. On January 31, 1821, Pike County was created, including within its limits all of Illinois west of the Illinois River and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. On January 28, 1823, the new county of Fulton was created out of a portion of Pike. The western boundary of Fulton as then created was the present western boundary extended. To the north it took in the southern part of present Knox and the southwest portion of Peoria. The act provided that "all the rest and residue of the attached part of the County of Pike east of the fourth principal meridian shall be attached to and be a part of said County of Fulton until otherwise disposed of by the General Assembly." By this wording Cook County was attached to the new County of Fulton at least for all governmental purposes. On January 3 of the same year, however, the new County of Edgar was created with its present boundary lines. By that act it was provided that all that tract of country north of Edgar County to Lake Michigan be attached to Edgar County. By this last provision that part of Cook County south of a line extended west from the point where the eastern Illinois State line joins the shore line of Lake Michigan was included within Edgar County. January 13, 1825, the County of Peoria was created, with its present county lines. Section 8 of the act creating such county, however, provided, "That all that tract of said country north of said Peoria County, and of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers, be, and the same is hereby attached to said county, for all county purposes." On the same day another act was passed by the legislature creating the counties of Schnyler, Adams, Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam and Knox. The boundary lines of Putnam County included all that territory north and east of Peoria County and north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers. Construing together these two acts, it appears that geographically it was intended to place Cook County and all that part of the State north of the Illinois and Kankakee Rivers and east of the western boundary line of Peoria County, extended, within

Putnam County but that all this territory should remain under Peoria County for governmental purposes until Putnam County had a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize a judge of the circuit court to call an election for county officers in said Putnam County. It is sometimes stated that at least a part of Cook County was at one time within the boundaries of the County of Vermilion and was taxed as of that county². Vermilion County was created by the Legislature January 18, 1826. During the year previous, as already stated, all of the territory north of the Kankakee River, including the present Cook County, had been made a part of Putnam County. We are inclined to think some of the early writers made the mistake of including Cook County as a part of Vermilion, because Vermilion was created out of Edgar, and Edgar, as we have seen, at one time included for governmental purposes that part of Cook County south of a line drawn east and west from the junction point of the Illinois State line with the shore line of Lake Michigan, but as a matter of fact that portion of Cook County became a part of Putnam County before Vermilion County was created. There was no other legislation affecting the territory now within Cook, until the passage of an act of the Legislature January 15, 1831, whereby Cook County was created, including within its limits all of the present County of Cook, the northern half of Will, all of Du Page, a small part of Kane and McHenry, and all of Lake. By the same act Chicago was made the county seat. Will County was created January 12, 1836, including within its boundaries the present Will County and that part of Kankakee north of the Kankakee River; Kane and McHenry counties were created on January 16th of the same year, Kane County having within its boundaries practically all of the present counties of Kane and DeKalb and the northern part of the present Kendall; McHenry County including within its borders all the present County of McHenry and the present County of Lake. Du

² Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series.

Page County was created out of Cook County with its present boundary lines on February 9, 1839. Since then the boundaries of Cook County have remained as they are at present.

The population of Cook County from the beginning of the eighteenth century until Illinois was organized as a State was so small that no courts of civil or criminal jurisdiction were required. On August 3, 1795, Gen. Wayne signed a treaty with the Indians by which they granted title to six miles square of territory at the mouth of the Chicago River to the United States. It is stated in some of the writings that at that point there had previously been a fort built by some French explorers.^{2b} The first person, not an Indian, who settled at this point was De Saible, a San Domingan Negro who came in 1779. He lived here until he sold his cabin in 1796 to one Le Mai, a French trader. In the summer of 1803 the United States ordered the building of Ft. Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago River. A company of soldiers under Captain John Whistler, U. S. A., then stationed at Detroit, were ordered to go to Chicago for that purpose. When the party arrived there they found three or four cabins occupied by Canadian French and their Indian wives; among the inhabitants being Le Mai, Ouilmette and Pettell.^{2c} In 1804 John Kinzie bought the house of Le Mai and moved into it with his family. He lived there until his death in 1828, except the four years after the Fort Dearborn massacre in 1812.³ Fort Dearborn was rebuilt in 1816. A few white persons came to Chicago shortly after this but there was little business there of any kind except trading with the Indians or with the soldiers at the garrison or any practical settlement for farming or other business purposes until a law was passed for the building of the Illinois and Michigan Canal. On the south branch of the Chicago River one Charles Lee settled at a place called Hard Scrabble in 1804. In 1816 this place was used as a trading post and so continued until 1826. Major Long of the United States government topographical engineers visit-

2b Qaife, Transactions, Ill. State Hist. Soc. 1912, p. 115.

2c 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, p. 72.

3 Vol. 1, Currey's History of Chicago, 89.

ing Chicago in 1823, said it was inhabited by a miserable race of people in a few log or bark huts, displaying not the least trace of comfort and affording no inducement to the settler.⁴ In 1821 one Ebenezer Childs visited Chicago, and made a second visit in 1827, when he wrote the place had not improved since 1821, that only two families resided there.⁵ When Peoria County was created it had Chicago within its governmental jurisdiction, as we have seen, but even then it had only a mythical existence, the name sometimes applying to the river and sometimes to the cluster of inhabitants on its sandy, marshy banks.⁶ The Illinois and Michigan Canal having obtained its magnificent grant of land from the government on August 4, 1830, the original plat of the town was made, lying east of the south branch and south of the main river.⁷ Previous to this time this land had been mostly fenced in and used by the garrison of the fort as a pasture.⁸ At the time of this platting the place contained only five or six log houses and the population was less than 100.⁹ In estimating or approximating the population of Chicago at this time one of the writers gives the following: 1829, 30; 1831, 60; 1832, 600; 1833, 350; 1834, 1800.¹⁰

In 1833 the village of Chicago was incorporated under a general act of the State. At an election held August 10, 1833, 28 voters appeared and the trustees elected met August 12, 1833, for their first regular meeting.¹¹ The charter incorporating Chicago as a city was passed by the Legislature March 4, 1837. The first city election was held May 2, 1837. From that time dates the existence of Chicago as a city.¹²

Previous to the organization of the County of Cook, January 15, 1831, naming Chicago as the county seat, there had been

4 Directory of Chicago, 1839, Historical Sketch, 2 Fergus Historical Series; 1 Currey's History of Chicago, 131.

5 1 Currey's History of Chicago, 135

6 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 174.

7 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 174; 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 181; 1 Currey's History of Chicago, 227; Part 1, James' Charters of Chicago, 18.

8 Annals of Chicago, Balestier, 1 Fergus Historical Series, 23.

9 Annals of Chicago, Balestier, Fergus Historical Series, 24.

10 1 Andreas History of Chicago, 159.

11 Part 1, James' Charters of Chicago, 20.

12 Part 1, James' Charters of Chicago, 22, 23.

little need by the few inhabitants of the territory within Cook County for the settlement of their disputes by courts of justice. Indeed it may well be doubted whether, had there been courts, there would have been any business for them. The history of this pioneer community in this regard was similar to that of every small community first settling a new country. Any disputes between the inhabitants were settled by compromise, the advice of other settlers, or by force. As there was a United States garrison at this point during most of the years from the time the first white inhabitants arrived until the county was organized, the officers of the garrison exercised a restraining influence over the few inhabitants not connected with the fort. This was illustrated at Chicago when John Kinzie, who had been having trouble for years with a trader named Lalime, finally was attacked by him and as a result of the combat Lalime was killed. Kinzie, after having his wounds dressed by his wife, escaped to Milwaukee, where he remained until he was satisfied the officers of the garrison were convinced,—as he had maintained from the first,—that he had killed the man in self-defense. He then returned to his home in Chicago and nothing was done to try or punish him. During the few years immediately preceding the organization of Cook County the gradual increase in the number of white inhabitants gave cause for occasional requirements for the settlement of disputes by civil courts. More often there was a desire to have these civil officials perform marriage ceremonies, as there were no resident ministers. Until 1826 justices were appointed under the law by the Legislature on the recommendation of the local authorities and held office during good behavior. This law was changed in that year so that thereafter justices of the peace were elected every four years.¹³ There seem to have been no justices of the peace living within the present territory of Cook County before 1821 and perhaps not before 1823. On June 5, 1821, the commissioners court of Pike County (Cook County was then within that county) recommended John Kinzie as a suitable person

13 Historical Sketch of Courts of Illinois, Carter, 11.

to be appointed as justice of the peace;¹⁴ there is no record showing that Kinzie was then appointed. In 1823, Cook County being set off as under the government of Fulton County, John Kinzie on December 2, 1823, was again recommended for the office of justice of the peace.¹⁵ This date is sometimes given as February 11, 1823, and sometimes as July 5, 1823.¹⁶ One Amherst C. Ransom, sometimes called Rausam, was recommended for justice of the peace on June 17, 1823, and qualified for the appointment. It is not at all certain, however, that he ever resided in Chicago.¹⁷ Some writers on that subject may have been misled into thinking he resided here because in June, 1823, as assessor he levied a tax on all personal property in Chicago under the order of the Fulton County authorities.¹⁸ On January 13, 1825, one "Kinsey" was confirmed by the State Senate as justice of the peace for the County of Peoria, just then organized. It is generally supposed that this name "Kinsey" was intended for John Kinzie. John Kinzie, however, was not commissioned until July 25, 1825. The authorities agree that he was the first resident justice of the peace in Chicago,—his previous recommendations apparently had not been followed by appointment.¹⁹ Two other justices, Alexander Wolcott and Jean B. Beaubien, were appointed September 10, 1825, and they with Kinzie were the judges of election in the Chicago precinct of Peoria on December 7, 1825. The office of justice of the peace, as already stated, was made elective in 1826 and several of them were elected between that date and 1831. Among others, Russell E. Heacock became justice September 10, 1831. The writers state he was probably the first justice in Cook County before whom trials were held.²⁰ He was also the first resident

14 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 152.

15 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 426, 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 152.

16 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series, 50.

17 John Wentworth's Reminiscences of Chicago, Supplement, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series, 41.

18 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, Supplement, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, p. 42.

19 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 420.

20 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 18.

lawyer in Chicago,²¹ unless we except the first Indian agent, Charles Jouett, who came here in 1805, and returned in 1816. While he was here he did not attempt to follow his profession, but simply acted as agent of the government. Later he was a judge in Kentucky and Arkansas.²²

There seem to have been some duties for a constable to perform, as September 6, 1825, Archibald Clybourn, then residing at Chicago, was appointed constable in and for the County of Peoria.²³ There is no authentic record that any civil suit was tried before any of these justices previous to the organization of the county in 1831. Their business, if they had any, consisted of performing marriage ceremonies, drawing and acknowledging legal papers and serving as officials at various elections that were held. The first marriage that occurred in Chicago was performed by John Hamlin, a justice of the peace of Fulton County, on July 20, 1823, between Dr. Alexander Wolcott, then Indian agent here, and Eleanor Kinzie, daughter of John Kinzie. Justice Hamlin seems to have been passing through Chicago and performed the ceremony there, filing on Sept. 4, 1823, the marriage certificate in Fulton County.²⁴ One of the provisions of the act creating Cook County was that an election should be held at Chicago on the first Monday in March next for "one sheriff, one coroner and three county commissioners." There was only one voting place for this election. The first commissioners elected were Samuel Miller, Gholson Kercheval and James Walker. These men, under the laws then in force, formed the first county commissioners' court of Cook County. They organized that court and took the oath of office on March 8, 1831, before Justice of the Peace J. S. C. Hogan. William See was appointed clerk.²⁵ At the first session of the court, grand and

21 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, 18.

22 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 419-420.

23 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus Historical Series, 42; 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 103.

24 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 90; Chapman's History of Fulton County, 248.

25 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 116.

petit jurors were selected. On April 13 of the same year a special term of court was held, largely for county business. The county commissioners' court had jurisdiction over public roads, turnpikes, canals, toll bridges, and in all things concerning public revenues, county taxes, licensing ferries, taverns and all other licenses, but without any original or appellate jurisdiction in civil or criminal suits, except in cases where the public concerns of the county were involved and in all public business.²⁶ This court practically did all the business that is now done by the board of supervisors or county commissioners of counties and in addition did a considerable part of the work that is done now by the county courts of the various counties. Commissioners were elected biennially at the time Cook County was organized. In March, 1837, the law was changed, providing that three commissioners should be elected at the next election, one to hold for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and every year thereafter an election for one commissioner to hold for three years.

No general election was held until 1832. The first sheriff, Stephen Forbes, seems to have been elected in that year.²⁷ He taught school for three months in Chicago in 1830 and was selected justice of the peace on December 13, 1830.²⁸ The first coroner was John R. Clark.²⁹

By an act of February 16, 1831, it was provided that the counties of Cook, La Salle, Putnam, Peoria and eleven other counties should constitute the Fifth Judicial Circuit. This circuit included all of the organized counties then in the State north of Pike County and west and north of the Illinois and Kankakee rivers. The act further provided that there should be two terms of the circuit court held annually in each of the counties,—in Cook County on the fourth Monday of April, and second Monday in September. Judge Richard M. Young was named as the judge to preside in the circuit. This court had

26 Laws of 1819, 175; Historical Sketch of Courts of Illinois, 9.

27 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 114.

28 Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, Supp. 41.

29 Bross' History of Chicago, 27.

then practically the same general jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters as now. No definite information can be obtained, the records having been destroyed by the Chicago fire, as to the time of holding the first term of the circuit court. The late Governor Bross in 1853 in a historical sketch of the city of Chicago (p. 26) stated that the public minutes (apparently the minutes of the county commissioners court) provided, September 6, 1831, that "the circuit court be held in Ft. Dearborn in the brick house, and in the lower room of said house." The same writer states (p. 27) that the county commissioners authorized April 4, 1832, the sheriff to procure a room or rooms for the April term of the circuit court at the house of James Kinzie, "provided it can be done at a cost of not more than \$10." At the funeral of Col. Hamilton (the first clerk of the circuit court) in 1860, Judge Manierre stated that the first term was held in September, 1831. It is also stated by another authority that Judge Young during this year on a trip to Chicago to hold court was accompanied by lawyers Mills and Strode, bringing fresh news of the Indian troubles which culminated in the Black Hawk War. Charles Ballance in his history of Peoria states that Judge Young made his appearance in Peoria in May, 1833, and announced that he was on his way to Chicago to hold court, and that on that occasion he (Ballance) attended court at Chicago.³⁰ Thomas Hoyne, who was deputy circuit clerk under Col. Hamilton in 1837, states in a lecture that he gave on the "Lawyer as a Pioneer," that the first term of the court was held in Cook County in September, 1833,³¹ by Judge Young and that Judge Young also held a term in May, 1834, in an unfinished wooden building known as the Tremont House; that Judge Sidney Breese held a term there in the spring of 1835, exchanging with Judge Young, and in the fall of that year Judge Stephen T. Logan exchanged with Judge Young and held the next term there. John D. Caton, formerly a member of the Supreme Court of the State, came to Chicago in 1833. In his

³⁰ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 420.

³¹ The Lawyer as a Pioneer, Hoyne, 22 & 23 Fergus Historical Series, 77.

reminiscences published in 1893 he states that the first term held there for the trial of cases before a petit jury was the May term, 1834. In another place he states that this was the first case ever tried in Chicago in a court of record.³² He believed this to be true because he remembered his case was number one on the docket of the circuit court of Cook County. If this is correct, Judge Young may have come to Chicago on any or all of the terms for the years 1831, 1832 and 1833, though no regular court was held for the trial of cases until the spring term of 1834. Writers on this subject generally accept Judge Caton's statement as correct. I am disposed to question its accuracy. His statement was made after the records were destroyed, when Judge Caton was an old man. I have no doubt that he believed he was speaking the absolute truth, but it would seem passing strange that Judge Manierre who made his statement when the records were still in existence and Attorney Hoyne, who was as familiar with the early records in the circuit clerk's office as any man in Chicago, should have made incorrect statements as to the time when the first term of court was held, and that all those statements should be published without some one calling attention to the error. On the information that I have been able to obtain I should hesitate to state positively that the first term of court was held either in 1833 or 1834. I am inclined to think, however that the data at hand fairly justifies the conclusion that a term of the circuit court was held earlier than 1834.

Judge Thomas Ford, afterwards Governor, was circuit judge in this district from January, 1835, until about the first of March, 1837. John Pearson succeeded him as judge of the circuit court, and presided in Cook County from 1837 until he resigned in November, 1840. February 10, 1841, the circuit judges were all legislated out of office and five new judges of the Supreme Court appointed. The Supreme Court was then composed of nine members, not only to hear the cases appealed to that court, but to try all the cases in the circuit

³² 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 308; 2 Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 153.

courts in the State. To the circuit in which Cook County was located, Judge Theophilus W. Smith of the Supreme Court was assigned for circuit court work. He held his first term in Chicago in April, 1841. In 1842 Stephen A. Douglas, who was then on the Supreme bench, held circuit court at Chicago in July.

The first public prosecutor in the circuit in which Cook County was placed was Thomas Ford, afterward circuit judge. Later James Grant was prosecutor. Grant afterward moved to Iowa and served as a judge of the district court of that State.

Col. Richard J. Hamilton was not only the first clerk of the circuit court, but the first probate judge. The first will placed on record was that of Alexander Wolcott, for years Indian agent at Chicago, filed April 27, 1831, before Judge Hamilton.

There was when Cook County was organized, a court of probate in each county. The judge was selected by the General Assembly on joint ballot, to hold his office during good behavior. That court had jurisdiction in all matters touching the probate of wills, granting letters testamentary, and the settlement of estates. The law was amended in 1837 so that at the first election, to be held on the first Monday of August, 1839, and every fourth year thereafter, there should be elected an additional justice of the peace for each county to be styled "Probate Justice of the Peace;" to have the jurisdiction in civil cases conferred by law upon all other justices of the peace and to be vested with all judicial powers theretofore exercised by the judges of probate. In 1845 the law was changed so that they were elected for two years. Col. Hamilton held the office of probate judge until 1835, when he resigned. He resigned as clerk of the circuit court in 1841, at the time Judge Theophilus W. Smith came here to hold circuit court. Judge Smith appointed one of his sons-in-law, Henry G. Hubbard, as circuit clerk to succeed Col. Hamilton.³³ It may be stated in this connection that Col. Hamilton, shortly after he arrived here, was appointed to fill a vacancy as clerk of the county

³³ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 145.

commissioners' court and held the office of school commissioner for years, and was also recorder of Cook County. It is apparent that there were then more offices than there were men competent to fill them, or at least men who desired to fill them.

The first city charter of Chicago provided, (section 68), that the mayor should have the same jurisdiction within its limits, and be entitled to the same fees and emoluments as were given to justices of the peace, upon his conforming to the requirements of the law of the state with reference to that office.³⁴ I cannot find that any mayor of Chicago exercised the functions of justice of the peace until in March, 1849, when Mayor Woodworth of Chicago sent a message to the council stating that he would co-operate with them in holding such court, and in pursuance of that idea a mayor's court was instituted and notices given to all police constables that violators of any city ordinance would be brought before the mayor daily at nine o'clock in his office in the north room of the market.³⁵ By section 69 of the first charter it was provided that there should be established in the city of Chicago a municipal court, to have jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit courts, in civil and criminal cases arising within the limits of the city, or where either the plaintiff or defendant resided, at the commencement of the suit, within the city. By a supplemental act passed July 31, 1837,³⁶ it was provided that the judge of the municipal court of Chicago should perform all the duties pertaining to the office of the judge of the circuit court. This court was created because of the great increase in business in the circuit court in Cook County. Judge Thomas Ford, who had recently resigned as circuit judge, was appointed by the Legislature as the first judge of this municipal court. The terms were held alternate months.

An attempt was made during the hard times of 1837 to prevent the opening of this court. Many of the obligations created during the speculative period—which was then about

³⁴ Laws of Illinois, 1836-7, p. 75.

³⁵ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 448.

³⁶ Special Session, Laws of Illinois, 1837, p. 15.

at an end—were maturing and the debtors were unable to meet them. The dockets were crowded in both the circuit and municipal courts and many thought that something must be done to prevent the collection of these claims. Some of the debtors felt that no court should be held. A public meeting was called at the New York House,—a frame building on the north side of Lake Street near Wells. It was held at evening in a long, low dining room, lighted only by tallow candles. The chair was occupied by the State senator from Chicago, one Peter Pruyne. James Curtiss, nominally a lawyer, but more of a politician, who had practically abandoned his profession, was one of the principal advocates of the suspension of the courts, as was also a judge of the Supreme Court, Theophilus W. Smith. On the other side were Butterfield, Ryan, Scammon, Spring, Ogden, Arnold and others. The opponents of the courts claimed that if they remained open, judgments would be entered against debtors to the amount of \$2,000,000, or \$500 to each man, woman and child in Chicago. Curtiss said no one was to be benefited but the lawyers by keeping the courts open, and that he had left that profession. Ryan, afterward chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, a man of large frame, great intellect and great in debate, arose and said, pointing to Curtiss, that if the debtors expected that kind of a lawyer to save them they would be mistaken; that it had long been a question whether Curtiss had left the profession of the law, or the profession of the law had left him. Butterfield sharply scored Judge Smith for descending “from that lofty seat of a sovereign people, majestic as the law, to take a seat with an assassin and murderer of the law like Judge Lynch.” The debate waxed fast and furious, but in the end the good sense of the meeting resulted in the resolution being laid on the table and the courts were kept open, as they have ever been since in this State.³⁷ Out of the discussion over that question arose an agitation which resulted February 15, 1839, in the Legislature abolish-

37 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 444; The Lawyer as a Pioneer, 88; 22 & 23 Fergus' Historical Series, 88.

ing the court and transferring its business to the circuit court of Cook County. Judge Ford was shortly after commissioned as judge of the new circuit created a few days later.³⁸ Within a year after the municipal court was abolished it became evident that the increase of business in the circuit court required some relief. Special terms of that court were authorized for Cook County. February 21, 1845, the Legislature of the State established the Cook County Court, the judge to be chosen and hold office the same as a circuit judge, and the court to have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court; the court to hold four terms a year; the clerk of the court to be appointed by the judge. Hugh T. Dickey was chosen by the Legislature as the first judge of this court, and James Curtiss was appointed by him as first clerk.³⁹

The first United States Court was opened in Chicago, in July, 1848. In the absence of Circuit Judge John McLean, the court was held by Judge Nathaniel Pope of the Federal District Court, with his son William as clerk.⁴⁰

In March, 1845, the Jo Daviess County Court was established with the same jurisdiction as the Cook County Court, the Cook County judge being required to hold the Jo Daviess County Court. The Constitution of 1848 provided that these two courts were to be continued until otherwise provided by law. The next year the Jo Daviess County Court was abolished and the Cook County Court was changed into the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, which afterward became the Superior Court of Chicago and later the present Superior Court of Cook County.

The first public building of which any mention is made was the "estray pen," erected on the southwest corner of the public square. The next public building was the jail, erected in the fall of 1833, "of logs well bolted together," on the northwest corner of the public square. It stood there until 1852.⁴¹ Chicago has had four different court houses located on the

38 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 444.

39 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 446.

40 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 448.

41 Bress' History of Chicago, 27

public square on which stand the county building and city hall. This ground was conveyed by Congress in 1827 to the State of Illinois as a part of the canal grant. Twenty-four lots were deeded to Cook County January 16, 1831, to aid in the erection of public buildings. Of these twenty-four lots thus given, sixteen were afterward sold to pay current expenses.⁴² The remaining eight lots (bounded by Clark, Randolph, La Salle and Washington streets) were retained as the public square.⁴³ In 1835 a substantial brick court house was erected. This appears to have been located on the northeast corner of the block facing Clark Street. The basement was for the office of the clerk and the first floor was for court room, which would seat about 200 people.⁴⁴ The city authorities never had any office in this building. In 1850 or 1851 the county and city authorities agreed to build jointly a court house and city hall on this block. The corner stone was laid September 12, 1851. The building was three stories high, the main part being 100 feet square and the jail being in the basement. In 1853 it was ready for occupancy. The Court of Common Pleas first occupied the edifice in February of that year.⁴⁵ This building was soon found too small and another story was added, but this became inadequate for the growing needs of the county, and in 1870 it was extensively added to by wings on the east and west. This work was completed shortly before the Chicago fire.⁴⁶ After the fire the county and city authorities were obliged for several years to find quarters in a temporary building hastily erected on the southeast corner of Adams and La Salle, which from the rough manner of its construction became known as the "Rookery." In 1877 the city and county entered into an agreement for the construction of a building which was completed in 1885 and occupied as a city hall and county building until the present

42 Prospects of Chicago, Brown, 9 Fergus Historical Series, 16.

43 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 302.

44 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 302; Bross' History of Chicago, 119.

45 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 180.

46 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 302-303.

structure was commenced, the building being completed in 1911.⁴⁷

Thus, in bare outline, I have named the various courts in Cook County under the Constitution of 1818 and some of the officials of those courts, but a history of the courts is necessarily incomplete unless it discusses some of the cases tried and gives an account of some of the lawyers who practiced therein. Russell E. Heacock, as stated, was the first resident lawyer in Chicago, coming in 1827.⁴⁸ Col. Hamilton had been admitted to the bar and evidently advised people on legal matters while he was acting as circuit clerk and probate judge. Isaac Harmon was a justice of the peace and advised occasionally on legal matters, as did Archibald Clybourn, who lived outside of the city. None of these men had at that time opened an office or tried to earn a living by law. Heacock followed his early trade of carpenter and Harmon worked in a tannery.⁴⁹ Judge Caton in his reminiscences, states that he came here June 19, 1833, and found Giles Spring had preceded him by a few days. Caton and Spring therefore seem to have been the first men that located here and opened offices to practice law. Between that time and the date when Thomas Hoyne came in 1837, several lawyers had located in Chicago who became prominent not only in the courts but in other ways in the later history of the city. He states that at that time there were twenty-seven persons engaged in the practice of law in Cook County.⁵⁰ Among this number were Judge Caton, Giles Spring, James Grant, Ebenezer Peck, Grant Goodrich, J. Young Scammon, Mark Skinner, Isaac N. Arnold, Alonzo Huntington, Hugh T. Diekey, Joseph N. Balestier, James H. Collins, A. N. Fullerton, Buckner S. Morris, Henry Moore, Edward W. Casey and Justin Butterfield.

Judge Caton had studied law with James H. Collins in New York State. Collins came the next year after Caton and located on a farm in what is now Kendall County. Judge

⁴⁷ 3 Currey's History of Chicago, 303.

⁴⁸ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 107.

⁴⁹ Caton's Early Bench and Bar of Illinois, 2.

⁵⁰ The Lawyer as a Pioneer, Hoyne, 22 & 23 Fergus' Historical Series, 34.

Caton persuaded him to come to Chicago and the two entered into partnership, under the firm name of Collins & Caton. Later Collins became a partner of Butterfield. He was chief counsel for Owen Lovejoy when the latter was being tried in Bureau County for assisting runaway slaves to escape. This trial was held before Judge Caton, then on the Supreme Court, but holding circuit court, and resulted in the acquittal of Lovejoy. Collins was a man of great perseverance and resolution, and a hard worker, a strong lawyer, but without great brilliancy.

Isaac N. Arnold came to Chicago in 1836. He was the first city clerk after the incorporation of the city.⁵¹ He was a great personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was elected in 1860 as a member of Congress and served until 1864. He wrote a history of Lincoln, which is held in high esteem. He tried many important cases; among others, while a young lawyer in Chicago, was one to test the constitutionality of the "stay law," so called, which he claimed was a step toward repudiation. The law provided that no land should be sold under a mortgage before being appraised, and unless it should bring at least two-thirds of such appraisal. He filed a bill in the courts in 1841 to foreclose a mortgage praying for the sale to the highest bidder regardless of the redemption and State laws. The United States Supreme Court upheld his contention and enforced a strict foreclosure.⁵² Another case involving the land laws was heard in the State courts,⁵³ (*Brainard v. Canal Trustees*), in which he and Senator Douglas were counsel. This is one of the few cases that Douglas argued before the Supreme Court of Illinois, after he resigned his membership in that court to become a member of Congress. Hugh T. Dickey, as already stated, was the first judge of the Cook County Court, being appointed in 1845. He resigned in 1848 on his election as a circuit judge under the new Constitution. He was succeeded by Giles Spring as judge of the Cook County

⁵¹ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 435.

⁵² *Eronson v. Kinzie*, 1 How. (U. S.) 311.

⁵³ *Brainard v. Canal Trustees*, 12 Ill., 448.

Court. Judge Dickey resigned as circuit judge in 1853 and was succeeded by Buckner S. Morris. Morris had been mayor and alderman of Chicago before he was a circuit judge. In 1860 he was a candidate for Governor of Illinois on the Bell-Everett ticket. Grant Goodrich was a leading lawyer in Chicago from the time he came until the time of his death, and served for a time on the bench. Lincoln's biographers state that Goodrich in the '50s offered Lincoln a partnership if he would come to Chicago, but Lincoln declined because he was afraid the climate would not agree with him.⁵⁴ Ebenezer Peck came to Chicago in 1835 and soon took a very active part in public affairs. In 1849 he was chosen as reporter of the Supreme Court to succeed Gilman and held that position until 1863, when he resigned on being appointed by Lincoln one of the judges of the Court of Claims of the District of Columbia. Among the most remarkable lawyers in the early history of the Chicago courts was Justin Butterfield. Arnold and others of his associates state that he was the best trial lawyer of his day in the city, if not in the State. He served as United States prosecuting attorney for the District of Illinois from 1841 to 1844. He was appointed commissioner of the General Land Office by President Taylor, a position which Lincoln was also then seeking. It is said that Butterfield was appointed because of the warm personal friendship of Daniel Webster. Perhaps no other lawyer in the history of the State has had so many anecdotes told of him illustrating his power of sarcasm and repartee. He was a very forceful speaker, but not always a persuasive one before juries.

Samuel Lyle Smith came to Chicago in 1838 and made his headquarters in the office of Butterfield & Collins. In 1839 he was chosen city attorney. The lawyers of that day speak of him as one of the most eloquent men ever at the Chicago bar. In 1847, at the River and Harbor convention in Chicago, he especially distinguished himself as an orator. Henry Clay is said to have stated that he was the greatest orator he ever

⁵⁴ Lincoln the Lawyer, Hill, 161.

heard.⁵⁵ He died in 1854 when a little past 40, during the cholera epidemic. James H. Collins and several other lawyers were among the many who passed away at the same time by this dread disease.

Thomas Hoyne, the father of Thomas M. Hoyne, one of the oldest practicing lawyers now in Chicago, and grandfather of the present State's attorney of Cook County, came to this city in 1837, studying law after his arrival. He was elected city clerk of Chicago in 1840, and elected probate justice of the peace in 1845, holding the latter position until the court was abolished by the Constitution of 1848. When the first University of Chicago was established, he was elected one of the board of trustees. He was connected with the law schools of Chicago practically from the time the first one was started as teacher or trustee. In 1876 he was elected mayor of Chicago, but served only a few months, as there was a dispute about whether the election was properly held and a special election was called.⁵⁶ He was considered one of the greatest ornaments of the bar of Chicago. Edward G. Ryan was for several years a practicing lawyer in Chicago, and also edited a newspaper. He afterward moved to Wisconsin and became one of the great chief justices of the Supreme Court of that State. Time will not permit a further discussion of the members of the bar of that period.

I have already referred to the first term of court held in the circuit court of Cook County. Before taking up and discussing any of the trials in courts of record, it is proper to refer briefly to the first criminal case of which we have any account, tried within the limits of Chicago. This was prosecuted by Judge Caton shortly after his arrival, the complaint being sworn out before Justice Heacock. The charge was that of robbing from one Hatch \$34 in eastern currency while stopping at the tavern. On a change of venue to Justice Harmon on the north side, the case was prosecuted by Caton and defended by Giles Spring and Col. Hamilton, and the man held

⁵⁵ 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 432.

⁵⁶ 2 Andreas' History of Chicago, 464.

to the circuit court for trial. He was let out on bail and disappeared, so the case was never further prosecuted. Judge Caton, in his reminiscences, says this was the first case entered of record in the circuit court, and also that he had the first civil case, an attachment proceeding filed in the circuit court. This last mentioned is the case he claims was the first jury case tried in Cook County.

The first divorce suit was started at the May term, 1834, in the circuit court of Cook County, which was then being held in an unfinished loft of the old Mansion House, just north of where the old Tremont Building stood.⁵⁷ The first murder trial was at the fall term in 1834, in an unfinished store 20x40 on Dearborn, between Lake and Water streets. Judge Young presided. A laborer in a drunken fit went home in the month of June that year, and finding something wrong in his domestic affairs—apparently his supper not ready,—manifested his dissatisfaction by beating his wife. The physicians testified she died from the effects of the beating and the coroner's jury held him to answer for the murder and he was indicted for that crime. He was prosecuted by the district attorney, Thomas Ford, and defended by James H. Collins, Judge Caton's partner, and acquitted.⁵⁸

So far as I am able to ascertain, the second murder trial in Cook County was in 1840, that of John Stone for the killing of Mrs. Lucretia Thompson. The evidence against him was purely circumstantial. Stone was indicted for murder and on the trial convicted and sentenced to be hanged.⁵⁹ The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State on a writ of error and the judgment affirmed.⁶⁰ He was accordingly executed on July 10, 1840, the place of execution being about three miles south of the court house in Chicago, not far from the lake shore.

57 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 421; Wentworth's Reminiscences of Early Chicago, 7 & 8 Fergus' Historical Series, 33.

58 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 421; Caton's Early Bench and Bar of Illinois, 41.

59 1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 152, 445.

60 Stone v. People, 2 Scam. 326.

This case was tried before Judge John Pearson. One of the jurors was John Wentworth, who at that time and for years afterward was the editor of *The Democrat*, a paper published in Chicago. A rival newspaper, *The Chicago Daily American*, charged that Wentworth was writing editorials in the jury room while the case was being conducted. The case was tried at the April term, 1840. Contempt proceedings were instituted at the May term, 1840, before Judge Pearson and a rule entered against the editor, William Stuart, of *The American*, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. After a hearing the court adjudged Stuart guilty and fined him \$100 and costs. The case was taken by Stuart's attorneys, Justin Butterfield and Isaac N. Arnold, to the Supreme Court and reversed.⁶¹ The opinion in the Supreme Court was written by Judge Breese, holding that while the court had the power to punish for contempt under such circumstances if the communications had a tendency to obstruct the administration of justice, the writings in question had no such tendency. The opinion said, among other things: "An honest, independent and intelligent court will win its way to public confidence, in spite of newspaper paragraphs, however pointed may be their wit or satire, and its dignity will suffer less by passing them by unnoticed, than by arraiguing the perpetrators, and trying them in a summary way. . . . Respect to courts cannot be compelled; it is the voluntary tribute of the public to worth, virtue and intelligence, and whilst they are found upon the judgment seat, so long, and no longer, will they retain the public confidence. . . . In restricting the power to punish for contempts to the cases specified, more benefits will result than by enlarging it. It is at best an arbitrary power, and should only be exercised on the preservative, and not on the vindictive principle. It is not a jewel of the court, to be admired and prized, but a rod rather, and most potent when rarely used." Stephen A. Douglas dissented and Judge Caton, not having heard the argument, took no part in the decision. I am disposed to

⁶¹ *Stuart v. People*, 3 Scam. 395.

agree with the sentiments expressed and the conclusion reached by the opinion.

Judge Pearson had considerable difficulty in Chicago while serving as circuit judge. The majority of the lawyers, without regard to politics, were opposed to his appointment. The new circuit, the Seventh, was created February 4, 1837, including the counties of Cook, Will, McHenry, Kane, La Salle and Iroquois.⁶² Judge Pearson then resided at Danville, outside of this judicial circuit. The lawyers thought he was incompetent for the position, not only in learning, but in other judicial qualities. His appointment from the first was very unpopular with the Chicago bar. Most of the lawyers in Chicago were Whigs, while Judge Pearson belonged to the Democratic party, and the lawyers charged that this new circuit was created for his appointment, in the same manner that in England sometimes younger children were provided for in a new colony. In 1838 writs of mandamus were issued by the Supreme Court in two different cases requiring certain action by him in the trial of those cases.⁶³ At the May special term in 1839 in the circuit court at Chicago, the case of Bristol vs. Phillips was tried before him. Bristol's lawyer was J. Young Scammon, while Isaac N. Arnold was on the other side. A dispute arose over the signing of the bill of exceptions by the judge, who refused to sign the one Scammon thought should be signed. At the July term, 1839, of the Supreme Court, Scammon as attorney for Bristol, moved for a writ of mandamus against Pearson to require him to sign a bill of exceptions which had been tendered him. The court allowed the petition to be filed and issued an alternative writ. Scammon, the attorney in the case, attempted to hand the writ to Judge Pearson while in court, but he, fearing that Scammon would thus serve the writ, refused to recognize him when he arose to make motions, claiming to be engaged in other matters at the time. Scammon had previously been fined for contempt in

⁶² Laws of Illinois, 1836-37, 113.

⁶³ People ex rel Teal v. Pearson, 1 Scam. 453; People ex rel Brown v. Pearson, 1 Scam. 473.

another matter by Pearson. Scammon, therefore, when he found the court would not recognize him, put the bill of exceptions and writ to be served on Pearson in Justin Butterfield's hands. It was in the afternoon, just before the closing of the term of court, with practically all of the members of the bar present. Mr. Butterfield arose and said he had received a communication from Col. Strobe who had been called out of town in relation to business of the court, requesting him to present a motion in the case of *People vs. Hudson* for the trial or discharge of Hudson at this term of court. The judge directed the clerk to file the paper and motion which was done. Then Mr. Butterfield handed up the papers given him by Scammon, saying it was a bill of exceptions in a case tried at a former term. The court said that he had not signed the bill of exceptions. Mr. Butterfield replied that he knew that was true, but, handing him another paper, said, "Here is a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court, directing you to sign it." The court said, "What's that, sir?" Mr. Butterfield repeated his statement. The court then, holding the paper towards Butterfield, said, "Take it away, sir." Butterfield said, "I cannot take it away, sir, it is directed to your honor, I will leave it with you. I have discharged my duty in serving it upon you and cannot take it back." The court then told the clerk to enter a fine of \$20 against Butterfield and threw the papers, bill of exceptions and writ of mandamus, on the floor over the railing in front of the desk between the bench and the bar. The court then said, "What do you mean, sir?" Butterfield said, "I mean to proceed by attachment if you don't obey it!" The court then commanded, "Sit down, sir; sit down, sir," and ordered the clerk to proceed with the reading of the record. The judge afterward asked the clerk if he had entered the order for the fine of \$20, and when the clerk told him he had, asked him to read it to him, and then told him to enter as a part of the order, "for an interruption." Mr. Butterfield objected to the change in the order, saying that the fine was not for an interruption. A somewhat complete history of this matter is found in the Illinois Su-

preme Court report of the case (*People vs. Pearson*⁶⁴), and also in an address of the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, "The Lawyer as a Pioneer."⁶⁵ Mr. Hoyne states that when the court adjourned and the judge left the bench, Mr. Butterfield stepped up to him and said, "Sir, you have now disgraced that bench long enough; sit down, sir, and let me beg you to attend a meeting of this bar instantler in which we are about to try your case, and rid ourselves and the people, once for all, of your incompetency and ignorance." The judge left, but the members of the bar prepared papers and that winter presented them before the House of Representatives at Springfield asking for articles of impeachment. The house, which was composed largely of the political friends of Judge Pearson, refused to order impeachment proceedings. They charged that the attack was a political prosecution gotten up by the old Federals and Whigs, but Mr. Hoyne, who himself was a Democrat, states that Edward G. Ryan, a lifelong Democrat, who was then running a Chicago paper called the *Tribune*, and who afterwards,—as has been stated,—became a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was one of Pearson's strongest opponents and critics, and that the charges against Pearson were not based on political differences. The case was heard late in 1839. In 1840 a motion was made in the Supreme Court for an attachment against the defendant for contempt in disobeying the writ of mandamus. The motion was allowed and the attachment issued. On a hearing before the court, at which Judge Pearson was represented, the jurisdiction of the court to punish was questioned for several reasons, among others, that Judge Pearson was no longer judge of the court. Under the advice of his friends, after the Supreme Court ordered him to sign the bill of exceptions, he had resigned as judge and had been elected as State senator for the district comprising Cook, Will, Du Page and McHenry counties. It appears that after his appointment as circuit judge,

64 2 Scam., 189.

65 The Lawyer as a Pioneer, Hoyne, 22 & 23 Fergus' Historical Series, 90;
1 Andreas' History of Chicago, 444.

he had moved from his home in Danville to Joliet, Will County, and lived there while he was circuit judge and when he was elected as senator. The Supreme Court after a full hearing, decided it had jurisdiction and fined him \$100 and costs of the proceeding.⁶⁶ Stephen A. Douglas was one of the Supreme Court judges at the time this fine was entered. He took no part in the decision because before his appointment as judge he had been counsel for Judge Pearson in the first case. The court was otherwise unanimous, except that Judge Breese wrote a separate concurring opinion in which he stated that possibly Judge Pearson's actions were based on the ground of misapprehension of his rights and duties as judge of the court. It also appears on a supplemental motion filed in this case by J. Young Scammon, that when the writ of attachment was issued, Judge Pearson could not be found in Springfield, and that he was pursued and overtaken and placed under arrest in Clay County, and brought back to Springfield. The court on this supplemental motion allowed the costs of this arrest to be charged against Pearson. This was at the December term, 1841. At the December term, 1842, counsel for Pearson made a motion for rehearing but this was denied.⁶⁷ It may also be noted that in the original case of Bristol vs. Phillips the Supreme Court on motion for the attorney for Bristol after Judge Pearson had resigned, ordered the bill of exceptions that he had refused to sign, to be filed in the original case and taken to be true, the same as if it had been signed by the judge.⁶⁸ This case was never decided in the Supreme Court. It appears by stipulation filed in the clerk's office of that court July 8, 1842, that the case was settled by the parties, the judgment being reversed, each party paying his own costs. It may be interesting to note that this lawsuit was brought by Phillips against Bristol,—the latter being captain of the steamboat James Madison,—to recover for the loss of two trunks. That steamboat ran in 1838 between Detroit and Chicago. The wife and son of Phillips took passage on the

66 *People ex rel v. Pearson*, 3 Scam. 270.

67 *People v. Pearson*, 3 Scam., 406.

68 *Bristol v. Phillips*, 3 Scam. 280.

boat at Detroit for Chicago. The claim was made that they took two trunks on the boat with them at Detroit and the trunks could not be found afterward. Phillips recovered this judgment against Bristol for the value of the trunks and contents. I do not think that Judge Pearson was dishonest or corrupt in his actions in this regard, but rather a man of strong passions, a warm friend and an uncompromising enemy. He was not broad-minded and was very impatient of criticism. He died at Danville, Illinois, in 1875.

While we cannot tell with certainty when the first case was tried in the circuit court of Cook County, the records of the Supreme Court show that the first case that was brought up by appeal or error from the Cook County courts to the Supreme Court was *Webb vs. Sturtevant* at the December term, 1835, of that court.⁶⁹ This case was tried at the May term, 1835, of the Cook Circuit Court by Judge Sidney Breese. The lawyers were B. S. Morris and James Grant for appellant and Giles Spring and Ebenezer Peck for appellee. The opinion was written by Justice Lockwood. It was a dispute as to the possession of certain real estate to which both parties laid claim. The next case from the county was at the same term of the Supreme Court.⁷⁰ (*Lovett vs. Noble*). This case was also tried before Judge Sidney Breese in the circuit court. The lawyers for appellant were Judge Caton and Stephen A. Douglas and for appellee Ebenezer Peck and Giles Spring. The first people's case coming from Cook County reviewed by the Supreme Court was heard at the December term, 1836, of that court,⁷¹ (*Baldwin vs. People*). Judge Caton represented the plaintiff in error and James Grant the people. Baldwin was charged with stealing a horse, and the proof showed it was a mare. The court held that the proof that the defendant had stolen a mare or gelding would sustain an indictment for stealing a horse and that the indictment charging that the horse was stolen and carried away would be sustained by proof that it

69 1 Scam., 181.

70 1 Scam., 185.

71 1 Scam., 303.

was ridden, driven or led away. That seems to be a sensible decision, but to those who talk about technicalities (as the layman understands that term) controlling a case in the courts of review, it will be found that the Supreme Court of that time now and then reversed cases for reasons that laymen now would say were purely technical. As an example, the third criminal case reviewed by the Supreme Court of the State from Cook County⁷² (*Bell vs. People*) was on an indictment found in the municipal court of Chicago. The indictment purported to be found "by a grand jury chosen, selected and sworn in and for the City of Chicago and County of Cook." The court held that the municipal court could only have an indictment returned by grand jurors chosen within the City of Chicago, and that this indictment on its face showed that the jurors might have come from Cook County outside of Chicago; that the indictment alone must be taken for evidence of that fact, and that such an indictment on its face was bad, whereupon the court reversed the case. As the City of Chicago was within the County of Cook and the indictment could fairly be construed as meaning that the grand jurors were chosen and selected from the City of Chicago, within the County of Cook, I think the indictment might well have been sustained.

In the first Scammon Report of Supreme Court decisions are found twenty-nine cases brought up from Cook County for review by writ of error or appeal. Of the twenty-nine, eighteen were reversed, ten were affirmed, and one was partially affirmed and partially reversed. The critics of today who are of the opinion that all or most cases ought to be affirmed would here find data justifying an argument that the courts of that day were reversing cases unnecessarily. Let me say in passing that I do not agree with the argument that most cases are improperly reversed by courts of review. If no cases ought to be reversed, there would be no necessity of having courts of review. While courts of review should give weight to the real facts rather than to pleading; to the substance rather

⁷² 1 Scam., 397.

than the shadow; to substantial justice rather than to form, if justice is to be fairly and properly administered in this or any other state, it is frequently necessary for courts of review to reverse some cases.

The first case appealed from the Municipal Court of Chicago for review⁷³ is *Peyton & Allen vs. Tappan*. This case was heard before Judge Ford on the municipal bench. In the two cases immediately preceding this one, found in the same volume of Supreme Court Reports, it is curious to note that in one appealed from McLean County and in the other from Cook County, Judge Ford took part. In the Cook County case he sat as judge of the circuit court when the summons was issued. In the case from McLean he was one of the lawyers. Evidently Judge Ford was a very busy man.

In May, 1835, Gen. John B. Beaubien went to the general land office and purchased for \$94.61 the entire Fort Dearborn reservation. He had derived his military title of general from the fact that the State at that time was divided into military districts, the people electing a general in each district. He had lived upon the reservation for many years, and a law had been found which satisfied the land office that he could make the purchase. There was great excitement over this purchase. The newspapers published articles and the people discussed it at length. Some asked if he bought the fort or the land, and what were the officers to do? Some of the people congratulated him on having a fort of his own, and others asked if there would not be a conflict between the United States troops and the State militia. General Beaubien himself was in command of the militia. Nothing serious, however, occurred. A case was agreed upon for the courts and submitted in 1836 to Judge Ford in the circuit court of Cook County. Judge Ford decided against Beaubien's claim. On appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, that court reversed the circuit court, upholding Beaubien.⁷⁴ The case was then taken to the United States Supreme Court, which reversed

⁷³ 1 Scam., 387.

⁷⁴ *McConnell v. Wilcox*, 1 Scam., 344.

the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, effectually wiping out every pretense of a right to the land as claimed by Beaubien.⁷⁵ Beaubien was glad to call at the United States land office and receive his money back without interest. This, however, did not end the agitation over the reservation. During the previous years, while the litigation was pending, the secretary of war authorized the solicitor of the general land office to come to Chicago and sell the land in the reservation. It was surveyed and platted as the Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago and contained about fifty-three and one-fourth acres. All of this was sold by the government except what was needed for the occupancy of the public buildings. Beaubien had lived for years on some of the lots in this subdivision. He had many friends and there was a general public demand that when these lots were sold no one should bid against him; he was expected to buy his homestead for a nominal sum. Attorney James H. Collins was opposed to this plan to give the lots to Beaubien. He put in a sealed bid for the Beaubien homestead and it was struck off to Collins. His action aroused great excitement. His life was threatened and he was burned in effigy.⁷⁶

Many other interesting trials and other matters could be referred to and much more could be said of the courts and the lawyers connected with the early history of Chicago. One cannot read the history of these men and their times without feeling that in the judicial forum as in other walks of life "there were giants in those days." There were Davis, Trumbull, Stephen T. Logan, Baker, Breese, Palmer, Douglas, Lincoln, and in Chicago, Butterfield, Arnold, Ryan, Goodrich, Spring, Hoyne and many others of great ability, who gave their best efforts to the enforcement of the law, so that every person, whatever his condition, might obtain justice in the courts.

I can appreciate how Arnold felt, when on a visit to England, he met in Westminster Hall Rev. Edward Porter, then

⁷⁵ Wilcox v. Jackson, 38 U. S., 4.

⁷⁶ Address on Ft. Dearborn, Wentworth, 16 Fergus Historical Series, 40, 41; Kirkland & Moses' History of Chicago, 191.

a minister of Chicago, and when they were talking over the great trials that had been held there, Dr. Porter said, "This is the grandest forum of the world. And yet I have seen justice administered on the prairies of Illinois, without pomp or high ceremonial, everything simple to rudeness, yet justice has been administered before judges as pure, aided by lawyers as eloquent, if not as learned, as any who ever plead or gave judgment in Westminster Hall."⁷⁷ I believe that the same may be truly said of the courts and lawyers today in Illinois. If they are faithful to the traditions of their great predecessors, justice will be as fairly administered by judges as honest and pure, aided by lawyers as learned and eloquent as were those in the early history of the State, or even in Westminster "in the great Hall of William Rufus."

⁷⁷ Recollections of the Early Chicago and Illinois Bar, Arnold, 22 Fergus Historical Series, II.

Note. The original records have been examined in Pike, Fulton, Peoria and Putnam counties as to the facts stated herein as shown by the respective records of said counties. I am indebted for this examination in Pike County to Judge Harry Higbee, in Fulton County to Hon. B. M. Chipfield, in Peoria County to Gerald H. Page, attorney-at-law, and in Putnam County to Judge John M. McNabb.

NEW JERSEY FAMILIES IN ILLINOIS

The Casad and Stites Families

By EDMUND J. JAMES.

INTRODUCTION.

The Revolutionary War was one of the most efficient agencies in spreading the population of the thirteen colonies over larger areas than would otherwise have occurred. The sending of southern troops into the northern colonies, and of northern troops into the southern colonies, made men from different sections of the country acquainted with one another and with different localities. Many northern men who had gone south in the Virginia, Carolina and Georgia campaigns went back to the north to get their families and moved down into the more attractive regions of the southern colonies. The people who were living in the places visited by British armies were still more disturbed, and in many cases whole families were uprooted by the forces of war. Of no section was this truer than that of central Jersey, between Philadelphia and New York. The colonial armies and the British armies moved back and forth over this stretch of territory until some portions of it were reduced almost to a desert—farmhouses burned, permanent improvements destroyed, and settlements shifted.

As a direct and indirect result of these campaigns, the Jersey families were especially widely scattered. And many families in Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia and western Pennsylvania, are descended from ancestors who lived in this portion of Jersey before the Revolutionary War, and were driven out by the results of Washington's campaigns. Those who were thus displaced and wandered into the new territories, if they succeeded in their quest for better lands and larger opportunities, naturally drew after them many of their friends and relatives.

Aside from these forces which have been described, there sprang up after the Revolution a great fever of land speculation throughout the new territories beyond the Alleghenies; and every kind of device was worked to interest people in shares in these land companies and in buying land from them. Jerseymen were especially active in these enterprises. Among the people to be interested in a very active way in the purchase of Ohio lands were the group of men who, under the leadership of Dayton, made the Miami purchase, in the midst of which the city of Dayton is today located. The Miami lands were very largely sold to citizens of New Jersey who, either for purposes of speculation, or because they wished to remove thither themselves, purchased these lands in large quantities.

Among the men who purchased a considerable estate was Colonel Ephraim Martin of New Brunswick, New Jersey. Some of his descendants removed to the region about Fairfield near Dayton, and from there were scattered widely over Indiana, southern Illinois, and subsequently, like other American pioneers who had once contracted the fever for pioneering, over the states beyond the Mississippi, up the Pacific, and later into Alaska and the Philippines.*

Colonel Martin's granddaughter, Martha, married Samuel Stites in Somerset County, New Jersey. They removed about 1803 to a farm at Fairfield near Dayton, Ohio, and subsequently to St. Clair County, Illinois. Their daughter, Anna Stites, married Dr. Anthony Wayne Casad at Fairfield, Ohio. They removed with Samuel Stites and his wife to St. Clair County, where they settled at first just south of the present village of Summerfield at Union Grove, north of Shiloh, the first settlement in that part of the county. They moved, as many of the pioneers in that early day did, with their wagons, and arrived in the State in the spring preceding its admission to the Union in 1818. Samuel Stites and his wife were so disgusted with the severe life under pioneer conditions in that locality that, according to a tradition in the family, they did not even unpack their goods from the wagon but drove back to Fairfield, Ohio, as fast as their ox teams could carry them. But the

* See footnote at bottom of page 52.

attractions of Looking Glass Prairie in St. Clair County proved, after all, too much and they came back in 1820, and settled near Lebanon, subsequently moving to Trenton. Here they followed the injunction of the Scriptures and increased and multiplied and took possession of the earth, and for nearly fifty years the Casads and Stites were among the most numerous and influential families in St. Clair County. Their children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren spread out later in every direction over the whole western country. They were especially interested in the establishment and development of McKendree College at Lebanon, Anthony Wayne Casad having drafted and circulated the first subscription paper for the college.

As Colonel Martin was a common Revolutionary ancestor to these families, it has been thought worth while to prepare this sketch of his life and work, in which all his descendants in Illinois and surrounding states will doubtless be interested. Much of this matter has already been printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Nos. 136 and 142; 1910 and 1912.

Sketch of Ephraim Martin, Esquire, Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment of the Continental Line.

By EDMUND J. JAMES.

Colonel Ephraim Martin was born in central New Jersey, probably in Somerset or Middlesex County in the year 1733, and died at the home of his son, 'Squire Martin, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 28, 1806. He was buried at Stelton, New Jersey, in the old Baptist cemetery, where the old tombstone is still standing with the date of his death and the year of his age inscribed upon it.

Ephraim Martin was one of the early settlers in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was a land holder there in Newton Township in the year 1761. He was appointed coroner of Sussex County at the council held at Burlington, New Jersey, February 21, 1774; he was a member of the Committee of Safety of Sussex County, organized at the outbreak of the

Revolution, and was appointed leader of a company "to set right certain Tories" in that neighborhood.

At the outbreak of hostilities, he raised a regiment of militia in and about Sparta, which was known as the Second Establishment of State Militia.

He was chosen member from Sussex County to the Provincial Congress at Trenton, October 20, 1775; also of the Congress which changed the Constitution of New Jersey from that of a colony to that of a State.

In the Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army, published by F. B. Heitman, Washington, D. C., 1893, the statement is made on page 39 that Colonel Ephraim Martin, commissioned November 28, 1776, never joined his regiment. Heitman further says that the rolls of this regiment are very incomplete and that it was broken up about July, 1778. In the alphabetical list in the same book, under Martin, page 286, the following statement is found: "Ephraim Martin was colonel of a New Jersey regiment on the 14th day of July, 1776; was wounded at the battle of Long Island August 27, 1776; appointed colonel of the Fourth New Jersey regiment November 28, 1776, but never joined the regiment."

This is a good illustration of the inaccuracy of many of Heitman's statements. An inaccuracy which, in this case, he could easily have corrected if he had taken the trouble to drop a note of inquiry to the office of the adjutant general of New Jersey, or if he had consulted the roster rolls of the Continental Army, by William Bradford, Jr., which show that Ephraim Martin was colonel of the Fourth New Jersey regiment for the months of July and October, 1778, and for January, 1779, for which months the abstracts have been preserved.¹

Ephraim Martin was colonel of a battalion of the State Militia ordered to reinforce the defences of New York early in 1776. Anthony Wayne's Orderly Book, under the date of April 6, 1776, headquarters New York, notes that Colonel Mar-

¹ These roster rolls are preserved in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

tin's regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Lord Sterling. (See *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*.)

Ephraim Martin was commissioned by the State of New Jersey on June 14, 1776, as colonel of a regiment of New Jersey militia in General Nathaniel Heard's brigade. He was described as of Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey.

He was wounded August 24, 1776, by a musket ball in the breast, at the outposts previous to the battle of Long Island, which occurred August 27, 1776. On November 28, 1776, he was appointed, by the State of New Jersey, colonel of the Fourth Battalion in the Second Establishment of the New Jersey Continental Line. This establishment was not entirely completed with its full quota of officers in General Maxwell's Brigade until February 17, 1777.

In the meantime, Colonel Martin's regiment continued as a part of General Nathaniel Heard's brigade of New Jersey militia.

As such it took part in the operations around Trenton, December 25, 1776, though the brigade failed to get across the Delaware in time to take part in the actual fighting, being stationed opposite Trenton in order to keep the Hessians from crossing the river into Pennsylvania.

It seems from the record that Martin was in command of his regiment with Washington's army during the years of 1777 and 1778 and part of 1779 at any rate. His regiment took part in the Battle of Princeton, January 5, 1777, and followed Washington into camp at Morristown; and it took part in the skirmish at Elizabethtown Farms, where his son Absolam, who was his paymaster, had his arm broken.

In the *Orderly Book* of Major William Heth (see *Virginia Historical Collections*, Vol. X. New Series, 1891, page 365), it is noted that Colonel Martin was field officer for the day on June 21, 1777, at Camp Middlebrook.

In Maxwell's brigade Colonel Ephraim Martin's regiment followed Washington in his march to the Brandywine, where it was the first to meet the enemy at Iron Hill in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, and he was wounded at the Battle of the

Brandywine. "He wore a cocked hat and barely escaped death, having been struck in the forehead by a passing bullet which only grazed it, but stunned him, cutting through the hat and making a furrow in his forehead." (See Martin Genealogy, p. 315.)

He was probably at the attack on the Chew House in the Battle of Germantown, but he was certainly with Washington at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778. In the Valley Forge Orderly Book of General George Weedon, it is noted that on the 16th of October, 1777, headquarters Worcester Township, Colonel Martin, of Jersey, is in the list of field officers for the day. A similar mention of Colonel Martin as field officer for the day occurs under date of May 14, 1778.

His regiment took part in all the important movements of Washington's army from the middle of 1776 through the years 1777 and 1778, being stationed in reserve at Princeton on the occasion of the battle of Monmouth June 28, 1778, and in November and December, 1778.

The Legislature of the State of New Jersey, in 1778, petitioned Congress to reduce the quota of New Jersey from four regiments to three, with a corresponding reduction in men and officers on the ground that four regiments were more than New Jersey's share.

Congress accepted this view, as will be seen by the following report of a committee, to whom was referred the representation of the State of New Jersey, praying a reduction of their quota.

"The committee to whom was referred the representation of the State of New Jersey, beg leave to report:

"That having considered the same, it appears to your committee that so much of the representation as relates to the supporting that State with a body of Continental troops is properly cognizable by, and ought to be submitted to, his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief. And as to that part of the representation praying a reduction of their quota we beg leave to submit the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the State of New Jersey be requested to complete only three regiments of infantry in the manner recommended by the resolution of the 26th day of February last and that the committee of Congress lately at camp, do arrange the officers of the said State accordingly."²

On March 9, 1779, Congress called for eighty battalions of infantry, of which New Jersey was to furnish three, to be organized in accordance with the action referred to in the above report taken by Congress on May 27, 1778.

It appears that the fourth New Jersey regiment of the Continental Line was broken up in February, 1779, or shortly afterward³ and certain officers were declared supernumerary.

I have not been able to find out who actually undertook this re-arrangement, whether a committee of the New Jersey Legislature, or a committee of Congress. It was presumably the latter, for on Monday, April 26, 1779, there was presented and read to the Legislature of New Jersey a

"Memorial and Remonstrance of Sundry Officers of the New Jersey Brigade left out as supernumerary in a late arrangement of said brigade, setting forth that they have been illegally deprived while new officers have been made, and praying redress of such grievances."

This memorial was read a second time April 27, 1779, and referred to a committee of conference. This committee made a report on April 29th and it was resolved that a remonstrance should be made to Congress upon the practice of appointing officers without the participation of the authority of the State.

Seemingly nothing came of the remonstrance. From this time on, all references are to "the three regiments of this State in the service of the United States," instead of the four as hitherto. Various references are to be found in the acts of

² See Papers of the Continental Congress, 20, I, Folio 315, in the Library of Congress.

³ Although the State did not take definite action providing for three regiments until June 9, 1779, the arrangement of officers in these regiments evidently continued to make trouble, as Congress appointed a committee in the summer of 1780 to make an arrangement for the officers of the first, second, and third regiments of the New Jersey Line, which arrangement was approved by the New Jersey Legislature September 26, 1780.

the Legislature of New Jersey to the "late arrangement" by which the four regiments were reduced to three. Thus on April 30 a resolution was passed that the sum of 200 pounds be paid for "cloathing," to each officer, who at the time when the "late arrangement" of the brigade in this State in the service of the United States was made, did belong, or for one year previous thereto, had belonged to the said brigade.

On September 26, 1780, the Legislature of New Jersey approved the arrangement made by Congress for the reduction in question and presumably Ephraim Martin was declared "supernumerary" in this "late arrangement" although I have not been able to find any definite statement to this effect. He may have resigned from the service altogether though the adjutant general's office at Trenton wrote me that Ephraim Martin was "supernumerary from February 11, 1779, until the close of the war."

If this is correct, and it is so, presumably, Martin was in the Continental army from the time of his commission November 28, 1776, until February 11, 1779, a little over two years and two months.

He had been in active service, however, for a little more than one year and four months before in the State forces.

In the library of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, in a volume entitled, "Provincial Congress Papers, 1776," there is an unpublished paper numbered 126, containing the following information:

"July 26, 1775. The officers chosen in the towns of Upper Hardwick, Newtown, Wantage and Hardiston, agreeably to the direction of the Provincial Congress, met by appointment at the house of Ephraim Martin to choose field officers."

Then follows the list of captains, the first and second lieutenants and ensigns for thirteen companies.

And the further statement that the following field officers were chosen:

Ephraim Martin, Colonel;

Daniel Harker, Lieutenant-Colonel;

John B. Scott, Major;

Aaron Harkinson, Second Major.

It will thus be seen that Martin's official connection with the Revolutionary Army began July 26, 1775, as colonel of the second Sussex County regiment of militia.

According to another paper, numbered 125, in the same volume, the first Sussex regiment had been organized four days before, that is, July 22, at the home of Abram McKinney, by the election of William Maxwell as colonel.

That Martin was not idle in his new office is evident from the following extract from Holt's Journal of December 28, 1775:

"December 26. This morning about four hundred of the militia of Sussex County, New Jersey, under the command of Colonel Ephraim Martin and Marsh Thompson, assembled in Newton and from thence proceeded in good order and regularly in quest of tories, a considerable number of whom, inhabitants of that county, had entered into a combination and agreement not to comply with any congressional measures. We hear about forty are taken, most of whom have recanted, signed the association, and professed themselves sons of liberty, being fully convinced of their error. Two or three who remained incorrigible are to be presented to the Congress to be dealt with."

When on June 3, 1776, Congress called on New Jersey for 3,300 troops to reinforce the army in and about New York, the State of New Jersey ordered out, June 14, 1776, five battalions of eight companies each, under Brigadier General Heard for this service. Colonel Ephraim Martin was in command of one of these battalions, consisting of four companies from Morris County and four from Sussex County, and they took part in the operations on Long Island, where, as stated above, Ephraim Martin was wounded.

It was when Congress in 1776 called for eighty-eight battalions of infantry and assigned four battalions to New Jersey's share, the State decided to recruit three of the battalions from the State regiments which had already been sent to the

north of Albany and to recruit the fourth battalion from Heard's brigade at New York.

(Compare Notes, etc., of the General Assembly of New Jersey, September 30, 1776.)

Colonel Martin was appointed colonel of this fourth battalion and on November 28, 1776, as above said, he received his commission. He resigned his commission in the State troops when he entered the Continental Line.

Ephraim Martin removed to Somerset County and on October 12, 1779, entered the Upper House of the New Jersey Legislature as representative from that county, where with some interruptions he continued to sit until his death in 1806. He probably moved to Somerset County while the army was encamped about Morristown. Mrs. Colonel Martin seems to have bestirred herself also in behalf of the American cause as appears from the following extract from the Pennsylvania Packet of July 8, 1780:

"July 4, 1780. The ladies of Trenton are promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men of the Continental army, etc." The committee consisted of ladies in the various counties. The following were from Somerset County: Lady Stirling, Mrs. General Morris, Mrs. Colonel Martin, Mrs. Attorney General Pattison, Mrs. R. Stockton.

Ephraim Martin moved from Somerset County to New Brunswick and represented Middlesex County in the Council in the years 1795, 1797, and 1800 to 1805, inclusive. He had been, it will be remembered, a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and 1776 from Sussex County. He thus had the honor of representing three separate counties in the State Legislature for an aggregate period of more than twenty years, at a time when it was an honor to be a member of the Legislature.

While in Somerset County he lived in Bernardstown and was a member of the old Mt. Bethel Baptist church, where he was elected deacon June 21, 1786. He joined the Baptist church of Piscataway, established in 1689, and located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of New Brunswick, on

May 27, 1795, by letter from the Mt. Bethel Baptist church. This probably indicates very closely the time at which he changed his residence from Somerset County to Middlesex County. It is noteworthy that if he moved to New Brunswick in 1795 he was immediately elected the delegate from Middlesex County in the State Council.

When Ephraim Martin died, on February 28, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age, the following note appeared in the New Jersey Journal, published at Elizabethtown in the issue for March 11, 1806:

“Died.

“On Friday morning last, Ephraim Martin, Esquire, a leading member of the Legislative Council of this State, after a long and painful illness, in the seventy-third year of his age.”

The following is extracted from a sermon on the occasion of his death:

“For several years he served his country on the tented field and in the public councils with faithfulness and to the best of his abilities, as none who knew him will doubt, for which his memory is deservedly cherished by all.

“As a citizen and a neighbor he was peaceable, just and benevolent, and duly exemplary in his deportment. When among his neighbors it was his delight to converse on the subject of religion. When at home he trained his family with a pious care and conversed much with his Bible and his God.”

Ephraim Martin left a will dated October 24, 1805, with a codicil of November 21, of the same year, disposing of considerable property. The will is on file in the surrogate's office, New Brunswick, New Jersey, Book A, page 146. In this he mentions sons: Squire, Absalom, Jeremiah and Ephraim; grandchildren, Ephraim, son of Squire, and “seven other children of Squire;” Ebenezer and Martin, children of Absalom; Abner, Jeremiah and Susannah, children of Jeremiah; Ocey, Ephraim and Patty (wife of Samuel Stites), Polly, wife of Cutter, and Elizabeth, all children of Ephraim; and Katherine Kennan, niece of his wife, to whom he leaves

certain property, on account of her care of him and his wife during their illness. He does not mention his wife otherwise in the will.

His wife must have died before him, though her headstone in the old Piscataway town cemetery connected with the St. John's Protestant Episcopal church in Piscataway on the road from New Brunswick to Woodbridge, two or three miles from the former place, shows her death later. The stone, which is still standing, contains the following inscription:

"In memory of Katherine, wife of Colonel Ephraim Martin, who departed this life October 5, 1806, in the seventy-second year of her age.

Forbear, my friends, your fond complaint,—
You have no cause for to lament;
For Christ, my saviour, summons me
At His command I must obey."

It is somewhat peculiar that she was buried in one cemetery and he in another, not far away. His body lies in the Baptist cemetery at the old Piscataway Baptist church, located at Stelton, two and one-half miles east of the court house in New Brunswick. The stone bears the following inscription:

"In memory of Colonel Ephraim Martin, who departed this life the 28th day of February, 1806, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Farewell, vain world, I am going home,
My saviour smiles and bids me come,
While angels beckon me away
To sing God's praise in endless day."

It is of interest to note that Sussex County was greatly stirred on behalf of the cause of the colonists, although it was still a new and only partially settled region. It furnished more than its quota of men to the militia, State and Continental troops, though it was far removed from the scene of conflict. This was doubtless owing to the activity of men like Maxwell and Martin, who seemed to be indefatigable in recruiting men.

A diligent search was made in Sussex County, as in other counties of the State, for materials for munitions of war. A note is made in one of the newspapers of the time of the discovery of "a supply of flint exceedingly promising, on a hill near Colonel Martin's farm;* and was important enough, as a possible source of supply, to lead the New Jersey Legislature to exempt the workmen from military duty by law of October 10, 1777.

Martin seems to have had his full share of trouble and difficulty in keeping his regiment fully manned. Many men deserted for the sake of enlisting in other regiments in order to obtain the bounty, and patriots who disdained to accept bribes from the British commanders did not hesitate to desert from the northern army and enlist in the southern, or vice versa, for the sake of the emolument.

Martin advertised in the *Pennsylvania Journal* of February 19, 1777, for the return of deserters from the fourth New Jersey battalion under his command who had left the regiment on or about December 15, 1776. Again in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, for February 19th and March 12th, 1777, for deserters who had left his regiment stationed at Morristown about February 1, 1777; a similar advertisement for deserters at Salem May 13, 1777; and finally in the *New Jersey Gazette* for December 2, 1778, and in a later issue of 1779, for troops who had left his headquarters at Princeton on or about November 20, 1778.

Colonel Ephraim Martin was not the only one of his family in the Revolutionary War. His son Absalom was paymaster in his father's regiment, having been commissioned in the Continental Line on the same date as his father, November 28, 1776. He had his arm broken in a fight at Elizabethtown. When the arrangement was made by which the four New Jersey regiments of the Continental Line were consolidated into three, Absalom entered the first regiment as lieutenant,

* "See advertisement of" a farm for sale one mile from Sharpsborough Iron Works in Sussex County and an equal distance from Colonel Martin's estate in Hardiston." *Pennsylvania Journal*, June 19, 1776.

and was later promoted to a captaincy. He served until the close of the war and had been in the militia before he entered the Continental Line.*

Colonel Ephraim Martin's third son, Ephraim, Jr., served almost continuously in the militia in which he became first sergeant. In his application for a pension, file No. 31, 840, in the pension rolls of the Revolutionary War, in the War Department at Washington, Ephraim Martin stated that he was of Sussex County, New Jersey, aged seventy-two years, his application being dated 1832; that he had enlisted September, 1777, at the age of seventeen under Captain Beckwith; then one month under Captain McCoy in the regiment of Colonel Freelinghausen and Major Davidson, and was stationed at Elizabethtown to guard the stores. He then enlisted in the company of Minute Men under Captain McCoy and was appointed first sergeant, fought at Connecticut Farms, where Mrs. Caldwell was murdered, was in the skirmish with the British at Springfield on their retreat to Staten Island about June 1, 1780. Volunteered again in the company of Captain Manning, under Colonel Webster, and stationed in Middlesex County. Had a brother, Absalom Martin, who was wounded at Elizabethtown; had a brother, Squire Martin, living at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He stated further that he was born in September, 1760, in Sussex County, was the third son of Colonel Ephraim Martin of the New Jersey Line, who afterwards removed to Somerset County. That in 1789 he, Ephraim, Jr., had moved to Mecklinburg County, North Carolina, and afterwards to Campbell County, Georgia.

The name of Squire Martin (another son of Colonel Martin) does not appear, so far as I can ascertain, in the list of the

*Two of Colonel Ephraim Martin's sons, Absalom and Jeremiah, moved to the Miami country. In a deed of gift by Colonel Martin and his wife, Catherine, dated January 20, 1802, of 640 acres of land to these two sons, they are mentioned as "of the County of Belmont in the Northwest Territory" (Deed Book E, p. 305, Hamilton County Records, Ohio). Absalom must have died shortly after, as in a deed of his interest in this land dated April 3, 1802, Jeremiah "of Richland Township, Belmont County, Northwest Territory," refers to Absalom as "deceased late of Territory." This land is described as Sec. 35, Town 4, Military Range 3, granted to Ephraim Martin on May 29, 1795, by Jonathan Dayton. (Butler County Records.)

New Jersey militia or line in the adjutant general's office at Trenton. But Sergeant John Martin was first lieutenant of another company from the same place, i. e., Hardiston. This, it will be remembered, was the home of Colonel Ephraim Martin also, who was elected colonel of the Second Sussex regiment at the meeting at his house on July 26, 1775. In Paper 229, of the same volume, it is stated that Captain Isaac Martin was elected major in the Second Sussex regiment.

What relation these three parties were to Colonel Ephraim does not appear from the records of this meeting, but some light is thrown upon the fact from another Revolutionary pension record.

Reuben Martin, of Wayne County, Ohio, applied for a pension in 1834, at the age of eighty-five years. He speaks of serving in Sussex County in the company of his brother, Captain John Martin, commanded by another brother, Colonel Edmund Martin; was under this Colonel Martin in the battle of the Brandywine, where he was wounded, and at Germantown, and was at Middle Brook May 10, 1778, under the same brother. He states that there were two brothers Martin in Washington's army, both colonels, one was Edmund.

Reuben's memory had evidently served him a trick here. There were indeed two colonel Martins in Washington's army during a portion of the Jersey campaign, and at the battle of the Brandywine, viz, Ephraim Martin of New Jersey, who was wounded, and Alexander Martin of North Carolina, who was subsequently tried by court-martial for cowardice at this battle, but was acquitted.* He was probably a cousin of Ephraim Martin.

Edmond Martin was later (1780) a member of the Legislature from Sussex County, but does not figure in the army rolls except as captain of a company of Sussex County militia.

* This Alexander Martin of North Carolina was lieutenant colonel of the Second North Carolina Regiment September 1, 1775; was appointed colonel May 7, 1776; was court-martialed October 30, 1777, for cowardice at the battle of the Brandywine; although he was acquitted, he resigned from the service Nov. 22, and returned to his native state. He later became governor of North Carolina and a member from that State in the United States Senate.

If Reuben's memory as to relationships was otherwise correct, it would appear that Ephraim, Edmond, John and Reuben were brothers, and of these the first three were officers in the Second Sussex County militia, and the fourth served four campaigns, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780, much of the time under his brother, Colonel Ephraim. He was sixteen years younger than the colonel.

As there were many other Martins in the Revolutionary forces, militia, state and line from Sussex, Somerset and Middlesex, it is quite possible that Colonel Ephraim Martin had many nephews and cousins in one and another of the New Jersey regiments, but the military records, so far as I know, do not give further information on this point. A Jacob Martin was captain in the Fourth New Jersey Continental Line, commissioned November 28, 1776.

There are a few other references to Colonel Ephraim Martin which have come under my eye.

In Paper No. 128 of the Provincial Congress Papers, above referred to, under date of October 28, 1775, Ephraim Martin unites with William Maxwell in recommending certain persons in Sussex County to the Provincial Congress for commissions in the New Jersey militia.

In the *Pennsylvania Journal*, of March 19th, is a letter from Haddonfield, dated March 17, 1777, concerning an engagement which had occurred on March 8th, which runs partly as follows:

"March 9. Yesterday the British, supposed to be about three thousand strong, came out from Amboy and posted themselves on Punk Hill. They brought artillery and a number of wagons. They met near Carman's Hill and Woodbridge. Colonel Martin was sent by General Maxwell to the support of the Americans."

In the first report of the Cincinnati Society of New Jersey, with the by-laws and rules of the society, published at Trenton, New Jersey, 1808, is to be found a list of the field officers, captains and staffs of the New Jersey line, as organized in November, 1776, and February, 1777, comprising the Jersey

brigade in command of Brigadier General Maxwell. Ephraim Martin is given as commander of the Fourth Regiment, and on page 9 of the same book he is mentioned as among those who received wounds during the Revolution.

Colonel Ephraim Martin's name appears in various deeds on file in Somerset and Middlesex counties—one at Somerville (Deed Book B, 471), dated December 17, 1800, of lands to "Colonel Ephraim Martin of the County of Middlesex;" a second deed of these same lands, dated March 5, 1801, (Deed Book B, 593), from Ephraim Martin and Katherine, his wife, of Middlesex, to Rune Runyon. Land was surveyed in Sussex County to Ephraim Martin December 26, 1761, in Hardiston Township of Sussex County, March 1, 1785, and June 22, 1785. Lands in the same township of Hardiston were also surveyed for Edmond Martin about the same time. Edmond Martin of the County of Sussex, deeded on April 3, 1771, to David Newman lands situated in Hardiston on both sides of a brook called Beaver Run (recorded in the city of Perth Amboy, Book A. B. No. 6, page 152).

Ephraim Martin, Jr., probably the same person as Colonel Ephraim Martin, was a member of the grand jury in Sussex County in the year 1767.

Luther Martin of Maryland was probably a relative of Colonel Ephraim Martin.

The ancestry of Colonel Ephraim Martin is, in my opinion, not definitely known, but the following is given by one of our most careful genealogists as probable. Indeed, he considers it as reasonably well established. It will be noted, however, that the list does not include any of the brothers named by Reuben in the pension application noted above, except Ephraim, and it is possible, though improbable, that Colonel Ephraim and his brothers were children of Edmond, son of James, son of Joseph, son of John, one of the original associates in the Piscataway purchase at Woodbridge; possibly some one of the readers of this magazine may possess accurate information on this point.

GENEALOGY OF COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN.

1. JOHN MARTIN.

Born 1620, died June 5, 1687, (was at Dover, N. H., 1648), came to N. J. as original settler in 1666, taking grants with Woodbridge settlers; colonized Piscataway Township. Married, 1646, Esther Roberts, born 1628, died Dec. 6, 1687; daughter of Thomas Roberts, Governor of N. H.

Children:

- I. John, will May 25, 1703.
- II. Mary, b. 1649; d. after 1696; m. Hopence Hull.
- III. Martha.
- IV. Lydia.
- V. Joseph 2.
- VI. Benjamin.
- VII. Thomas.
- VIII. James.

2. JOSEPH (John).

Born 1657, died 1723; constable in 1690. Married Nov. 25, 1697, Sarah Trotter, died after 1700, daughter of William Trotter, d. 1687, and his wife Catherine Gibbs.

Children:

- I. James 3.
- II. Joseph.
- III. Abigail.
- IV. David.
- V. Joshua.
- VI. Moses.

3. James (Joseph, John).

Born Dec. 14, 1680, died after 1721; married Sept. 4, 1701, Hannah Smith, daughter of John Smith of Woodbridge, N. J.

Children:

- I. Edmund, b. March 21, 1701.
- II. William, b. March 21, 1701. Twins.
- III. Abigail, b. Jan. 14, 1703.
- IV. James, b. Nov. 8, 1705.
- V. Ephraim, b. Jan. 25, 1708. 4.
- VI. Hannah, b. Jan. 13, 1711.
- VII. Anna, b. Jan. 4, 1714.
- VIII. Grace, b. May 6, 1717.
- X. Rosanna, b. April 29, 1719.
- XI. Rosanna, b. Mar. 22, 1721.

4. EPHRAIM (James, Joseph, John). Born Jan. 25, 1708, died 1771; married about 1730 Keziah Runyon, born 1713.

Children:

- I. Jeremiah, b. 1731, d. 1804; married 1752-3, Elizabeth Person Caldwell.
- II. Ephraim (Colonel) 5.

- III. Humphrey, b. 1733, d. 1805; married Experience Platt, 1756.
- IV. Nathaniel, b. 1736-7; married 1756-8, Mary Clarkson.
5. EPHRAIM (Ephraim, James, Joseph, John). Born in Middlesex County, 1733. died in New Brunswick Feb. 28, 1806; married Catherine
Children:
I. Squire.
II. Absalom.
III. Jeremiah.
IV. Ephraim 6.
6. EPHRAIM, (Ephraim, Ephraim, James, Joseph, John.) Born in Sussex County, Sept. 1760, died in Campbell County, Ga., 1840. Served in the Revolutionary War. Married Mercy Alward.
Children:
I. Ocey.
II. Ephraim.
III. Martha ("Patty"). b. May 18, 1779; m. Samuel Stites Sept. 14, 1794; d. Dec. 16, 1838. 7.
IV. Polly.
V. Elizabeth (Cutler).
7. MARTHA MARTIN (Ephraim, Ephraim, Ephraim, James, Joseph, John). Married Samuel Stites.
Children:
I. Keziah, b. April 2, 1795; d. Jan. 19, 1829; m. July 4, 1813, John Brake. Lived near Trenton, Illinois.
II. Anna, b. Dec. 10, 1796; d. 16th of July, 1838; m. 6th of Feb., 1811, Anthony W. Casad. 8
III. Mary, b. 5th of Jan., 1799; m. 5th of Jan. 1817, William Lewis.
IV. Mercy, b. 28th of April, 1801; d. Nov., 1808.
V. Sarah, b. 12th of Feb., 1803; d. 7th of Mar. 1805.
VI. Ephraim M., b. Jan. 1805; d. Dec., 1805.
VII. Squire M., m. Abigail Cravens 23d April, 1826.
VIII. John, b. 16th of Oct., 1808; d. 1846, Ridge Prairie, Ill.; m. 1828, Katherine Mace.
IX. Martin, b. 8th Jan., 1811; m. 1830, Scott, who was born June 6, 1810; d. May 16, 1869; lived at Ridge Prairie, Ill., both died in Minn.
X. Charlotte, b. July 22, 1813; d. Dec. 18, 1813.
XI. Isaac, b. Dec. 19, 1814; m. Martha Thompson; lived in St. Clair Co., Ill.

- XII. Indiana, b. June 9, 1817; m.
Reuben Rutherford, Oct. 20,
1836; lived at Trenton, Ill.
- XIII. Emma, b. 15th of April, 1820; m.
24th Sept. 1846, Ora M. Cur-
tis, lived near Trenton, Ill.
- XIV. Samuel, b. Mar. 23, 1823, d. 1835.

The daughter of Anna Stites Casad and Anthony Casad was Amanda Keziah Casad, born at Lebanon, Illinois, August 18, 1827. She married Colin D. James November 27, 1850.

Their living children are as follows:

1. Edmund Janes James, born Jacksonville, Illinois, May 21, 1855; for thirteen years professor in the University of Pennsylvania; for the past ten years president of the University of Illinois.

2. Ella Amanda, born Jacksonville, Illinois, April 10, 1857, married (1) Edwin J. Bickell, (2) Temple R. Noel.

3. Benjamin Brown, born July 4, 1860, at Island Grove, Illinois, now professor of physics, Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

4. John Nelson, born April 15, 1865, Normal, Illinois; teacher in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

5. George Francis, born August 18, 1867, Normal, Illinois; at one time lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania; now dean of the College of Education, University of Minnesota.

6. Clara Belle, born at Normal, Illinois, April 12, 1871, married Cheeseman A. Herrick, president of Girard College, Philadelphia.

The Samuel Stites, referred to in the above genealogy as the son-in-law of Colonel Ephraim Martin, was born October 31, 1776, near Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey, and died August 16, 1839, at Trenton, Illinois. He was the son of Anna Butler (born 1752, died January 27, 1824, daughter of Amos Butler) and Isaac Stites of Mt. Bethel, Somerset County, New Jersey (born 1754, died 1830), who was the son of William Stites of the same place, born 1719, died 1810; son of William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, born at Hempstead, Long Island, 1676, died at Springfield, New Jersey, 1727, re-

fers to himself in his will as "late of the Long Island Colony"; son of Richard Stites, born 1640 in England, died 1702 in Hempstead, Long Island; son of John Stites, surgeon, born in London, 1595, died in Hempstead, Long Island, 1717.

The last three items are based on the record in a family Bible which belongs to William Stites of Springfield, New Jersey, great-grandson of William Stites, Sr., (1676-1727). The age of John Stites, surgeon, is rather remarkable, to say the least, and lends color to the supposition that he may stand for two generations.

I have not been able to trace the Stites family to any locality in England.

In the history of Long Island by Benjamin F. Thompson, New York, 1843, Volume II, in the footnote on pages 53 and 54, there is a statement that "Edmund Titus, born in England in 1630, came from Massachusetts to Long Island in 1650 in company with one William Stites, then upwards of one hundred years old, who, it is said, came on foot from Seekonk to this place, Hempstead, where he lived to the great age of one hundred and sixteen years.

The records of the town of Hempstead themselves contain numerous references to Richard Stites of Westbury, Hempstead, Long Island. This Richard Stites, according to statements made in deeds contained in the town records of Hempstead, had sons William, John, Benjamin and Henry. Henry Stites is mentioned in a deed made February 28, 1700, as of Cape May in the bounds of West Jersey.

This family was prominent in the localities in which it lived in New Jersey during the eighteenth century, and many of the references in the current genealogical lists to Stiles should be to Stites instead. John, who was born 1706, and died 1782, son of William Stites (born 1676, in Hempstead, Long Island, died 1727, Springfield, New Jersey), was mayor of Elizabethtown. His daughter, Margaret, was the wife of James Manning, first president of Brown University. John's nephew, Benjamin, Jr., was the founder of Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, and the family has played a prominent part in the pioneer life of New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

THE NAME OF LINCOLN

PAPER READ BEFORE LOS ANGELES, CAL., CHAPTER, DAUGHTERS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, FEBRUARY 4, 1914,

BY MRS. KATE BRAINEED ROGERS.

It is impossible to obtain data for a complete list of memorials to the memory of Lincoln. Towns and villages without number have a street or school house or both honored with his name. For instance, Los Angeles, our own city, has two school houses, "Lincoln High" and "Lincoln," one of the smaller buildings, and a short street called Lincoln.

There are in the United States twenty-two counties and thirty-five cities or towns called Lincoln. Nine states have made his birthday a legal holiday and doubtless in time many more will do the same.

It is a well known fact that collectors set a high value upon any authentic handwriting of a noted man, and the longer the time which elapses, the more valuable the document. At a recent public auction in New York¹ the sum of \$31,517 was paid for some letters and a note book. We quote from the Springfield, (Mass.) Republican: "The letter Lincoln wrote in 1836 to Mrs. O. H. Browning, telling her that Mary Owens had rejected his offer of marriage, sold at auction in New York for \$1,250. That was a record price for a Lincoln letter until the letter that Lincoln, as president, wrote to General Grant eight days before he was murdered, was offered to the collectors. Then some one bid \$1,375 and got it. The few people here and there who happen to own first editions of Herndon's Life of Lincoln are much interested to see the price of it bound up. Two or three years ago it was selling for less than \$50. At New York recently it was sold for \$210. A few

1 Collection of the late Major Wm. H. Lambert of Philadelphia.

years hence this edition of Herndon may make one comfortably rich."

Five medals have been coined commemorative of some era in Lincoln's history. The first one was made for the campaign of 1860. The obverse side contained a relief bust of Lincoln as he looked at that time and the reverse represented him in the act of chopping a log of wood. The second one was a commemorative token of the Civil War, of which few were struck and they have become very scarce. The third was the memorial medal which was distributed in limited number in the various towns through which the funeral train passed on its way to Springfield. In the center of the obverse side was shown a funeral urn nearly hidden by a weeping willow and around the edge the words, "A sigh the absent claim, the dead a tear." The fourth was cast in 1908 and the fifth in 1909 to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. The design of the last is very pleasing. The front is very simple, showing only a relief bust and the dates, 1809-1865, but the reverse has upon it this high and just estimate of his character: "By his high courage, his statesmanship and his supreme qualities as a leader, and not less by his charity, his tenderness and his magnanimity, Abraham Lincoln belongs to the ages, and will ever stand among the world's best and greatest men."²

I find but few higher educational institutions bearing Lincoln's name and none of these prominent. The only one of importance and which was evidently named in his honor, is Lincoln Memorial University, located at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, which was founded in 1897 and is co-educational and non-sectarian.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Academy of Science early in 1909 resolutions were passed declaring that there seems to be room and opportunity to connect the name of Lincoln in a line of science in which he was a prominent actor, as by signing and approving the act of Congress in 1861 establishing the schools known as Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,

2 Roine Centenary Medal.

and which have since been called National Schools of Science, that it is the opinion of the Minnesota Academy that the name Lincoln ought to be applied to these schools by Congress and that all literature and all researches from such schools that may hereafter be published ought to be known as the products of the Lincoln Schools of Science. The resolutions add that the honor would be uncostly but more influential and more durable in the perpetuation of his memory than the expenditure of large sums of money in material monuments.

Raymond Riordon in the Craftsman proposed a national Lincoln memorial school to commemorate the centenary of Lincoln's birth. His plan contemplated the purchase of 160 acres of land near Washington and a boy and young man from each State sent to obtain his education. He would have the pupils build the needed buildings, living in the mean time in army tents. The first building should be of logs and each succeeding should show the growth of the nation in building material. The whole scheme seems to be somewhat visionary and as far as I am able to learn neither this nor the suggestion of the Academy of Science has been carried into effect.

The list of Lincoln statues that I present is far from complete and it would be necessary to have access to the books of a library much larger than that of Los Angeles and to have much more time at one's command than I have been able to devote to the work to make a satisfactory showing, but this number will, I fear, tax your patience. I do not mention them in strictly chronological order.

One of the first statues of Lincoln was made by Miss Vinnie Ream—now Mrs. Hoxie—when a very young girl. She received the commission from Congress and the figure stands in the rotunda of the capitol, it being completed when the sculptor was only twenty-one years of age. Lorado Taft while criticising the work severely and calling attention to the ridiculousness of consigning so important a work to a young girl with only one year's study, has to admit that the artist caught Mr. Lincoln's habitual pose to a remarkable degree.

Henry Kirke Brown was the sculptor of the statue of Lincoln that stands in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and of the one in Union Square, New York, both erected by the State.

I found mention of a statue by W. O. Partridge, but after extensive reading of articles upon Mr. Partridge's work, I found a picture of a bust of Lincoln, but no remark in regard to it, so that it is evident that his other productions far overshadow this one.

Leonard Volk exhibited a bust of President Lincoln in Paris in 1867 and later placed statues of Lincoln and Douglas in the Illinois State House, which were executed from life studies.³

Daniel Chester French was the sculptor of a statue made for Lincoln, Nebraska. It is a standing figure with head bowed and hands clasped before him as if in deep meditation.

Wm. R. O'Donovan and Thos. Eakins were given commissions by the State of New York in 1891 to model equestrian statues of Lincoln and Grant in bas relief to serve as panels in the Brooklyn memorial arch. The artists entered on the work with enthusiasm. The results were very satisfactory. A writer says Lincoln sits with head bare, holding a queer tall hat in one hand as if saluting the regiments of soldiers as they pass by. His horse stands restive, champing the bit, with head turned as if eager to be off.

A seated statue of Lincoln by Gutson Borglum stands in front of the Essex County Court House at Newark, New Jersey, which was erected by the Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Newark and through a bequest of Mr. Amos H. Van Horn. It is called very good.

At Hodgenville, Kentucky, the town two miles from Lincoln's birthplace, is a statue designed by Mr. Adolph Weinmann and facing the court house. It is a seated figure and has been praised as the best portrait of Lincoln in bronze.

But the statue that is the pride of the city in which it is placed and the delight of every beholder is the statue of Lincoln by St. Gaudens, which stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

³ These statues are plaster, but a marble statue of Stephen A. Douglas by Leonard Volk is in the Illinois State Historical Library in the Capitol Building.

Lorado Taft says of it: "When in 1887 Mr. St. Gaudens' Lincoln was unveiled it was hailed as the greatest portrait statue in the United States. It has remained so. From its exalted conception of the man to the last detail of its simple accessories it is a masterpiece. The sculptor introduces the striking adjunct of an arm chair from which the president is supposed to have risen. Before it stands the gaunt figure lost in thought or preparing to address a multitude. The left foot is well advanced; the left hand grasps the lapel of his coat in a familiar gesture. But it is the expression of that strange—almost grotesquely plain—yet beautiful face crowned with tumbled locks, which arrests attention and holds the gaze. In it is revealed the massive but many-sided personality of Lincoln with a concreteness and a serene adequacy which has discredited all other attempts. . . . It has been St. Gaudens' rare talent to give life without realism—for even the gnarled form has a grace all its own—the 'inward grace', 'which a profound master has apprehended and made visible.'"

He continues: "The value of so high an example of monumental art can hardly be overestimated. Strange, is it not, that this quiet figure which lifts not a hand nor even looks at you, should have within it power to thrill which is denied the most dramatic works planned expressly for emotional appeal!"

Passing from statues to monuments, the first one that claims our attention is the one erected to mark the birthplace of Lincoln. The place is a sparse old farm two and a half miles from Hodgenville, Kentucky, and it was the spring of clear water that attracted the attention of Thomas Lincoln and his wife, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who were wandering about in search of a home sometime early in 1800. After Lincoln's death the farm was sold for taxes and the log cabin made of hewed logs, slabs and plank by Thomas Lincoln was sold to speculators, who carried it about the country for exhibition. Mr. Robert Collier learned these facts and he purchased the cabin and bought the farm August 28, 1905, just in time to

save it from speculators. An association was formed, called the Lincoln Farm Association, and branches were established in every State. Small subscriptions were solicited from the multitude and \$383,000 was received from more than 270,000 persons. President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone February 12, 1909, on the one hundredth anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The statue by Weinmann in the village was unveiled the same day, Mrs. Helm, the only surviving sister of Mrs. Lincoln, pulling the silken cords that parted the flags.

The completed building was dedicated on November 9th, 1911, by President Taft in the presence of 10,000 American citizens. Within the building is placed the precious old log cabin restored as far as possible to its original form. Here it will remain, we trust, for many future generations to see. The memorial stands at the head of a long broad flight of granite steps that lead up from the old spring. The speakers' stand was beside the spring and among the speakers were General John C. Black, former commander-in-chief of G. A. R., who spoke for the soldiers of the North, and General John B. Castleman of Kentucky, who spoke in behalf of the soldiers of the South.

Treasurer Mackay in presenting the memorial to President Taft on behalf of the government, said: "It is the gift of both the affluent and the lowly. It has come from a gift of \$25,000 from one and from many thousands like the good woman who sent me eighty cents for herself and seven children, and two miners who from their Alaskan diggings sent me ten dollars in gold dust."⁴

In this connection it is interesting to know that the Legislature of Illinois passed a bill asking the State Historical Society to mark the Lincoln Way, which will be from the birthplace in Kentucky to Indiana and to Old Salem, Illinois, and then to Springfield. The tracing of the way is nearly completed, and the placing of the markers will be commenced in the near future.

⁴ A statue of Lincoln in the capitol at Frankfort, Kentucky, was dedicated by President Taft, November 8, 1911.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, indicates the last resting place of his ashes and the consensus of opinion seems to be that it is eminently worthy. It was designed by Mr. Larkin G. Mead. The total cost was \$215,000. The base of the monument is $72\frac{1}{2}$ feet from east to west and $119\frac{1}{2}$ feet from north to south. In the north end is the tomb. As you enter the door you face six crypts, arranged side by side, where the remains of the Lincoln family, with one exception, rest.

Lincoln's body lies in a lead coffin on the end of which is a wreath and in a semi-circle his immortal words, "With malice towards none, with charity for all." In the south end is Memorial Hall, which contains various relics. Four flights of stairs lead from the ground to the terrace and on this as a base is constructed a pedestal which supports the monument, four groups of war statuary and the statue of Lincoln. Ascending the stairs to the terrace one finds a wide walk running around the stone tower and the first thing that catches the eye is a line of forty ashlar, each in the form of a shield, reaching around the second section of the base. It suggests the union of States and on each of thirty-seven ashlar is the name of a State, beginning with Virginia and the colonies, followed by Vermont, the first state admitted, and the others in their order, ending with Nebraska. Three ashlar are vacant, but it has been suggested that U. S. A. be placed on them, which may be done in time.

The statue of President Lincoln stands on a pedestal, which is thirty-five feet from the ground. The statue itself is 10 feet $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. In the left hand he holds the Emancipation Proclamation and in the right the pen, the arm resting on a table covered with the stars and stripes. On the right is the infantry group of statuary and on the left the cavalry. The artillery group is in the rear of the infantry, and the naval group in the rear of the cavalry. From the center rises a plain shaft of marble, one hundred and twenty-five feet from the ground.

The observance of the Lincoln centenary brought to the notice of the people of the United States the fact that as a nation no memorial had been erected to his memory. The

leading newspapers commented on it, saying that sufficient time had elapsed for all sections of the country to unite in this honor. A bill was introduced into Congress that a committee be appointed to consider the matter and to recommend some suitable memorial and two millions of dollars was the sum spoken of as available for the purpose. Senator Cullom of Illinois was made the chairman of the committee and he called to his aid artists and architects of world-wide fame.

To state the facts briefly, there were two plans earnestly advocated; the one, that the memorial should take the form of a building situated in Washington and thereby adding to the beauty and attractiveness of the city. The other that the memorial should consist of a beautiful highway to be called the Lincoln Highway, extending from Washington to Gettysburg, and that it should rival the famous Roman road built by Appius Claudius, 300 B. C., and still in use. The cost of such a highway was estimated at \$3,000,000.

Each plan had its firm advocates and in July 1913 Congress settled the matter by accepting, by an overwhelming vote, the plans for a splendidly simple and massive Greek temple to be erected on the Mall. The designer is Mr. Henry Bacon of New York, and in his report he says:

"I propose that the memorial to Lincoln take the form of a monument symbolizing the union of the United States of America, enclosing in the walls of its sanctuary three memorials to the man himself—one a statue of heroic size expressing his humane personality, the others memorials of his two great speeches, one the Gettysburg speech, the other the second inaugural address, each with attendant sculpture and painting telling in allegory his splendid qualities evident in those speeches. The statue will occupy the place of honor, a position facing the entrance which opens towards the capitol."

It is impossible to go into further details as to this proposed beautiful memorial except to say that the thirteen original States are to be represented by thirteen steps leading up to the Greek colonade of thirty-six columns, symbolizing the States at the death of Lincoln, and at the top of the wall is a

decoration supported at intervals by eagles of forty-eight festoons, one for each State of the Union today.

John Hay has said, "Lincoln of all Americans next to Washington, deserves the place of honor. He was of the immortals. You must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of man, apart from the business and turmoil of the city, isolated, distinguished and serene," and as if carrying out these words, the monument will stand on the banks of the Potomac as the site best suited for the purpose. From the west front of the capitol one will get a vista of the nation's memorials to Grant, Washington and Lincoln, while beyond all these will be seen the splendid memorial bridge just authorized by Congress.

While Congress rejected the Lincoln highway, it is quite possible that before the Panama Exposition opens a Lincoln highway, extending across the continent from ocean to ocean, will be an accomplished fact. This is the plan of the Lincoln Highway Association with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan. The association proposes to build a continuous improved highway especially for the use of automobiles, but it will be open to all lawful traffic; there will be no toll charges and wherever practicable will have a concrete surface. The estimated cost is placed at \$10,000,000; \$3,000,000 is already in hand by private subscription and it is the purpose of the association to build the road by popular subscription, although State roads will be made use of wherever possible. New York City is being considered as the Atlantic end terminus. The Outlook says, "It is greatly to the credit of automobile and allied industries that this project has been formed and seems so likely of accomplishment."

And lastly—from Chicago on January 12, 1914, comes this message:

Some historical students of Illinois announced today that they would place a big boulder memorial to mark the place where Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis are said to have

first met. The site for the monument is seventy-five miles west of Chicago, on Kishwaukee Creek, in DeKalb County.

*There, in 1832, the future president of the United States and the future president of the Confederate States of America, it is claimed, first saw each other. As soldiers they had gone to that point to assist in ending the Black Hawk massacres. Lincoln was a youth of 23 and was captain of a company of militia. Davis, one year his senior, was a lieutenant just out of West Point. Incidentally, among those present at the meeting were General Zachary Taylor, later also a president of the United States, and Major Robert Anderson, who was commander at Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil War.

*The place of meeting of Lincoln and Davis is usually given as Dixon's Ferry. It has been claimed that Jefferson Davis was the United States army officer who administered the oath to Mr. Lincoln, mustering him into the service of the United States. This has been denied by Mr. Frank E. Stevens, who has made a careful study of the subject.

Soldiers of The American Revolution Buried in Illinois

LIST COMPILED BY MRS. E. S. WALKER.

KNOX COUNTY.

ASHAEL GILBERT was a native of Connecticut, born in Hebron May 6, 1760. He enlisted May 1, 1778, serving as a trumpeter in Captain Seymour's company, Second Light Brigade, with Colonel Elijah Sheldon. He was discharged in 1780. Ashael Gilbert came to Illinois in 1847, and resided in Galesburg, where he died November 23, 1852. His grave is marked.

ABRAHAM HAPTONSTALL was born April 6, 1761, in Orange County, New York. He enlisted first under Captain Thomas Moffatt for three months in 1775. In 1776 he served under Captain Seth Marvin for three months; he again enlisted for nine months under Captain Moffatt, and again served for six months under Captain Francis Smith. He applied for a pension while residing in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1831; removing to Illinois, he settled in Knox County, where he died February 14, 1858. He lies buried near Hermon in a private burying ground.

JOSEPH LATIMER was a member of a most remarkable family. His father, Colonel Jonathan Latimer served in the war and his twelve sons each served in turn under the father's command. This record of service can not be duplicated in the history of the American Revolution. Joseph Latimer was born in New London, Connecticut. He served as captain, being commissioned July 6, 1775, was discharged in December the same year. He came to Illinois, settling in Knox County in 1826, where he died August 18, 1846, in Cherry Grove.

GEORGE SORNBERGER was a native of New York, where he was born in 1759. He served under Colonel Roswell Hopkins in the Dutchess County Militia. He came to Illinois in 1838, settling in Victoria, Knox County, where he died September 27, 1841. His wife and several children came with him to Illinois.

JOHN STRANGE was born in Westchester County, New York. He enlisted in the Westchester County Militia, serving under Colonel Pierre Van Courtland. After the war closed he came to Illinois to reside, settling in Knox County, where he is buried. He received a pension for service in the war. He lived to be a very aged man, past 90 years of age.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

EZRA BOSTICK or BOSTWICK was born in Queen Anne County, Maryland, in 1753. He enlisted under Captain Patrick Began, North Carolina troops, October 15, 1780, serving under different officers until the close of the war. He came to Illinois, settled in Montgomery County in 1818, in the Bostick settlement, not far from the present village of Irving. He lies buried in the little grave-yard not far from the village of Irving.

HENRY BRIANCE was a native of North Carolina, where he entered the service in 1777, serving under Colonel Wade Hampton, General Thomas Sumter and General Francis Marion. He was engaged in the battles of Eutaw Springs, Fridays Fort, Thompson's Fort, Monk's Corner and Monroe Old Field. He came to Illinois and resided in Montgomery County, where he died August 19, 1833.

THOMAS BRECKMAN was born in Albemarle County, Virginia. He entered the service early in 1776, under Captain John Marks, Col. Charles Lewis' Regiment, in General Nathaniel Greene's division of the army, serving for three years; he also served under Captain Archibald Moon, was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point, and other smaller engagements. He came to Illinois, residing in Montgomery County, where he was buried in a little grave-yard which is now a pasture owned by Joseph Spinner. He died about

1838. The grave of Thomas Breckman is one of many unmarked—almost unknown—in the history of our country. Truly they lie “Beneath the roots of tangled weeds,” in so many of our country grave-yards.

JOHN CRABTREE was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, May 3, 1763. He entered the service in 1780 under Captain Edward Williams; he again enlisted under Captain John Knight. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Montgomery County in what was known as the “Street Settlement,” about four miles from Hillsboro. He was among the early settlers, and lies buried in the family grave-yard not far from the old homestead.

THOMAS CRAIG was born in Granville County, North Carolina, October, 1762. He enlisted in 1781, serving in Captain Smith’s Company, Colonel McKissick’s Regiment. He re-enlisted in Lincoln County, in the Indian spy service, serving under Captain Brown Stinson and Captain John Sevier. He came to Illinois, settling in Montgomery County, East Fork township. The place of his burial is not known.

BENJAMIN GORDON was born in Newberry County, South Carolina, August 30, 1763. He enlisted in 1780 under General Thomas Sumter, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. After the battle of Guilford Court House, he was sent as waggoner, with the wounded to General Nathaniel Greene’s army. Later he served as a mountaineer ranger under General Clark of Georgia. He was discharged in 1783. He came to Montgomery County, Illinois, to reside, living in the Hurricane settlement. He received a pension for his services. The place of his burial is unknown.

WOOTEN HARRIS was a native of Virginia, where he enlisted in Captain Elliot’s Company of Militia, Brunswick County, in 1777, serving ninety days; he again enlisted under Captain William Peterson, Colonel Harrison’s Regiment. He served till the close of the war. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Montgomery County in the Hurricane settlement. He died in 1837 and was buried in the Scribner burying ground, Fillmore

township; but several years ago his remains were removed to the Fillmore grave-yard, where they now repose. He was pensioned.

JOHN LIGET was a native of Virginia, but entered the service under Captain John Reese in 1776; was transferred to Captain Plunkett's Company, Fourth Regiment, Light Dragoons of Pennsylvania line of troops. He was taken prisoner in 1778, but soon escaped and rejoined the army under Washington, serving until the close of the war. He was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and other smaller engagements. Truly a valiant soldier! He came to Montgomery County, settling in the Bostick settlement. The place of his burial is not known.

HARRIS REVIS was born in Northampton County, North Carolina, in 1750. He enlisted under Sergeant Langham, Salisbury, Rowan County, North Carolina, in 1780. He was stationed at the Magazine, where he remained till the close of the war. He came to Illinois with his brother Henry, who is buried in Madison County. Harris Revis settled in Montgomery County, was a commissioner of this county during its early history. He died in 1837 near his home and was buried in the Wright grave-yard.

JAMES RICHARDSON was born in Middlesex County, Virginia, August 25, 1757. He entered the service under Captain Lemuel Smith, Colonel Peter Perkins' Regiment, Virginia troops, August, 1780. He also served under Captain Miner Smith, General Rutherford's command. He was in the battles of Brick House and Georgetown. Coming to Illinois, he settled in Montgomery County, and died in Hillsboro.

Some Information in Regard to the Statue of Stephen A. Douglas—Leonard Volk, Sculptor.

By R. C. SMITH, Jacksonville, Ill.

In the year 1858 I was sent to Chicago to learn the marble cutter's trade and made my home with Mr. A. Melick, one of the partners of the firm of Schuneman & Melick. Mr. Leonard W. Volk, the gifted sculptor, was a frequent visitor in the home of both the partners and I had many opportunities of meeting and studying him. I remember Mr. Volk as a refined gentleman, with a natural dignity in both speech and action. What I saw of him impressed me that to be an artist one must be cast in a finer mold than that of common humanity.

Albannus Melick, a friend of my youth, was employed in the studio of Mr. Volk, and he invited me to visit it, where I saw the clay model of the first piece of sculpture representing Mr. Lincoln, and I believe that of the many busts and statues I have seen, I have not seen its equal. While in Florence, Italy, I visited several times the studio of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor of the work on the Lincoln monument, and I said to him that I thought Mr. Volk's bust was the most correct likeness of the original that had been made. I saw by the play of his features that I had said that which had caused a slight "unpleasantness," and to relieve the embarrassment I said that I supposed the reason was Mr. Volk had life to work from, which no other sculptor had.

In Mr. Volk's studio at the time I visited it was the plaster statue of Stephen A. Douglas that was to be cut in marble for Governor Mattison. Shortly afterwards a splendid block of statuary marble from the Rutland, Vermont, marble quarries,

said to have been at that time the best or finest block of marble that these great quarries had produced, was placed in a shed into which was a window near where I worked, and every hour I watched the work which was being done by an excellent marble cutter named Joseph Ashford who, to gratify my wishes, permitted me to cut on the rough parts. After some six months work by Ashford, Mr. Volk did the finishing and I shall always remember the skilled way he handled the tools, which showed that he had spent years as a tomb-stone cutter. The statue took on beauty with every blow of his hammer and taught me the power of genius. Especially did I admire his work on that noble head.

This statue when finished was indeed a noble work and right worthy a place in the nation's art gallery if ever there is one. And it is well worthy of a visit of art lovers and friends of the great original in the hall of the Illinois Historical Society, in the State Capitol Building, where it now is.

Summerfield School: Pioneer— Grafton Road, Madison County, Illinois

G. FRANK LONG.

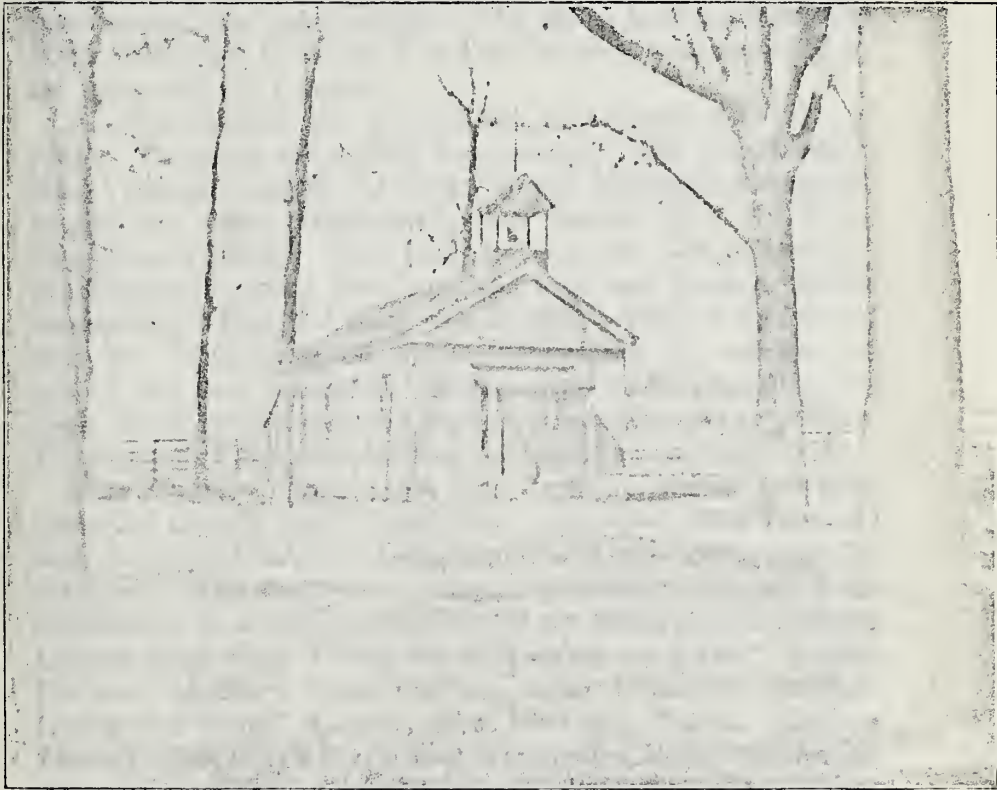
School District No. 3, Township 6 N. Range 10 W. in Madison County, Illinois, originally comprised the two southern tiers of sections in what is now known as Godfrey.

When Major George W. Long located on Section 33 in 1839, his farm, which he called Summerfield, was about the center of the district in either direction. He found a few of the settlers in the extreme western part maintaining a school when it was convenient in a log cabin, without floor and with blocks sawed from trees for desks and seats. Anybody, settler or transient, who deemed himself capable of teaching reading and arithmetic, could put in his spare time as teacher and a collection would be taken up in the neighborhood to pay for such service. This cabin was on the farm of Mr. Moses B. Walker. Immediate steps were taken for local improvement. Major Long gave a beautiful black oak grove, one square acre in area, for the site and it retained the name of his farm, Summerfield.

With Mr. D. A. Spaulding, Squire Harry Spaulding and Mr. Moses B. Walker, earlier residents of the district, Mr. Long contributed and the four paid the construction fund, and a better school building was assured.

The front half of the building shown by our photograph (about 18x22 feet) was considered sufficient and was completed about 1844 or '45. The dimension timbers were hewed from trees growing on the site, the rafters and weather-boarding also; they were whip-sawed; the lath were split and the shingles shaved by Squire Spaulding and Mr. Walker. At this time Mr. D. A. Spaulding was employed as a United States surveyor at Washington, D. C., but his family resided in this

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SUMMERFIELD SCHOOL, ON GRAFTON ROAD, NEAR ALTON, ILL.

district. The building was erected by Mr. John Pattison of Godfrey, aided by a carpenter named Jackson, said to be a first cousin of General Andrew Jackson. The windows and doors were of up to date material. The first desks, pine, extended the full length of the room, two on either side of the entrance, with pine benches the same length. The space between the front desks from door to the back end of the room was occupied by the stove and the teacher.

The first teacher, Mr. Foster, was well educated but out of place. He could not satisfy the patrons. The next teacher, Miss Virginia Corbett of Jerseyville and Monticello Seminary, taught two years satisfactorily and boarded with Mr. D. A. Spaulding's family. Miss Lucy Larcom, the poet of Beverly, Massachusetts, came next, and she was very popular in the community. Her last term was in 1849. Then it was found that the building could not accommodate all children of school age, and immediate addition was made extending the room about twenty-two feet, and as it appears in our picture. But the belfry and flag-staff were adopted years later.

Miss Emeline Young, later Mrs. Johnson, writer and politician of Cherry Vale, California, succeeded Miss Larcom; then followed Professor Olds, who was a very belligerent individual. Miss Sarah L. Colby, a prominent teacher from Hopkinton, New Hampshire, Miss Mary Meldrum, Miss Flora Copley, Miss Lucy Foote, all of Godfrey or Alton. Among the men teachers were Captain John Pettingill, Stephen Lowell and Henry Winters, all of Portland, Maine. Captain Samuel Clark (Civil War), New Hampshire, B. F. Webster, an Amherst graduate, Captain John Cook (Civil War), Ohio, Mrs. Anna Brittain, superintendent Buffalo Schools, New York, and Miss Carolyn McCarthy, late principal of Washington School, Granite City, Illinois, and who was undoubtedly the most successful of all of Summerfield's teachers.

The writer, who was carried to school by Miss Larcom when he was four years old, was under the instruction of all but the first two named until the Civil War, and subsequently was employed as teacher in the old school about seven years, being the first Normal student employed.

This grand old school district sent fifty patriotic young men to the Civil and Spanish wars, has sent its men and women into almost every state and territory of the United States and some foreign countries—professional and vocational representatives. This building supplied the want of a church in the community. It represented the place of intense discussion—pro and anti-slavery, emancipation, Fifteenth Amendment, and the Illinois laws for the education of the colored race.

It has furnished audiences to Lyman Trumbull, William R. Morrison, Hon. Joseph Gillespie and Judge Hal Baker, as well as a great many aspirants to our Legislature and candidates for State and county offices.

The immediate region consists of a series of beautiful miniature parks, bordered on the south by the Mississippi bluffs and on three sides by ridges and rolling highlands. Each one of these parks includes numerous farms. Years ago it was known as the finest orchard region of Illinois. It is now given chiefly to gardening and small fruits. It is a most delightful region.

General and Mrs. John M. Palmer were the guests of the writer's family at their Grafton road home in 1892. General Palmer was thoroughly conversant with the hills and valleys over which in the omnipresent past he had participated in many a deer hunt. He deplored the disappearance of old forests and friends, and rejoiced that the old familiar school house was still in use.

The Summerfield school house was in constant service from September 1, 1845, (or possibly the year before) until May 12, 1912, when its door was closed for the end.

The first patrons were early settlers and squatters, the latter often called the forerunners of civilization. In a very few years an intelligent and industrious American community developed and lasted until about 1866 when an immigrant movement from Europe substituted what had been. Today its population is largely of foreign patronage, the children of the pioneers having found new homes. We deemed this old building historic and a fitting memorial to the pioneers who founded

it. We suggested a neighborhood library club hall for public meetings without avail. Every pupil who had attended the school wanted it saved, but the newcomers and transients did not "feel that sentiment about it;" "it is a disgrace to the new, modern structure which will take its place." And so it was sold at auction for \$25.00, torn down and removed to be constructed into a corn crib—a species of vandalism and an evidence of public indifference. This is all we can say of it. Historic value is not measured in dollars and cents, and it is a loss to the old neighborhood and to the many men and women who as boys and girls had studied under its roof.

We have no record of Mr. Moses B. Walker's settlement on Grafton road, but it was probably the first in the vicinity.

D. A. Spaulding, native of Vermont; United States surveyor; located in Madison County, 1818.

Harry Spaulding, brother of above, with his parents, justice of the peace; located on an adjoining farm.

Major George W. Long, native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire; son of Moses Long, one of General Washington's soldiers in the Revolution; graduated at West Point; located in Madison County, 1829; Grafton road, 1839.

The above are the original builders and founders of Summerfield school, which became public school property by deed. Dr. Benjamin F. Long, the father of the writer of this article, brother of G. W. Long, located in Madison County, 1831; graduate of Dartmouth Medical College; moved to Grafton Road soon after his brother. He became eminent in State horticulture; was a founder and first president of Illinois Fire Insurance Company, which place he filled twenty-five years. He also practiced medicine in Upper Alton until 1846.

Chas. Howard; nativity, Virginia; one of Alton's first mayors, was an early settler on Grafton road.

Colonel S. H. Long, United States Infantry engineer, for whom Long's Peak was named, attended the school.

Deacon Enoch Long, Lovejoy defender, and Ed. Treble Long, all brothers of G. W. Long, were early settlers at Upper Alton, Illinois.

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REPRINTS

BLUFFDALE

FROM THE ILLINOIS MONTHLY MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY, 1832.

VOLUME II. NUMBER XVI. PAGES 207-211.

"Ever charming, ever new,
When will the prairie tire my view?
Or craggy bluff so wild and high,
Rudely rushing on the sky?"

The settlement of Bluffdale, in Greene County, Illinois, presents, more than any other place I have yet seen, a union of all that is peculiar and striking in the Western landscape. A description of its scenery has appeared in some of our papers, but it would not be improper to give, in your interesting work, additional sketches of that interesting spot.

Almost hanging over the houses of this little settlement are the bluffs, in many places a solid perpendicular wall of calcareous rock, rising to the height of two hundred feet. Immediately back of this wall, and not infrequently commencing at its very edge, rises a chain of hills, in the shape of cones, from one to two hundred feet still higher. The bluffs are occasionally broken by ravines which afford an easy ascent to the highlands. In the warm season of the year, these beautiful cones are covered to their summits with the richest verdure, presenting a fine relief to the sterile brownness of the cliffs below.

From the bluffs, but more especially from the hills behind them, the prospect is beautiful, beyond the powers of the most vivid imagination to picture. Standing at an elevation of three or four hundred feet above the surrounding country, the eye ranges over an almost boundless prospect. The immense prairie on the west, without a single tree, or even shrub, to intercept the view—level as a floor—covered with luxuriant grass, intermingled with flowers of every hue; the Illinois

River winding for miles along its western border, and appearing in the distance no wider than a ribbon; the blue hills beyond, almost faded into the haze of distance; the lakes, upon whose transparent bosom thousands of every variety of water fowl are sporting in all the happiness of fearless nature; the innumerable cattle sprinkled over this rich pasture, far as the eye can see, and generally disposed in groups—all this presents a tout ensemble which the most careless observer cannot see with indifference.

The plantations of this settlement commence at the very foot of the bluffs and skirt the prairie. So small are they in comparison with the wide unreclaimed tract that stretches beyond them, that the primeval solitude of nature seems scarcely interrupted. From the heights, herds of deer are often seen peacefully grazing with the domestic cattle that have intruded on their domain. Large springs of the purest water gush from the rocks and wind along the prairie till they become absorbed in the loamy soil. It hardly requires the aid of a "poetical temperament" to fancy, while the moon is beaming in her brightness on their meandering stream, that some gentle Naiad, from the classic vale of Tempe presides over these silent fountains.

In the early settlement of that place, many, who esteemed themselves wise in such matters, predicted that Bluffdale would soon become the grave-yard of its settlers. Their prediction was grounded on very sage and very learned theories of "Miasmata." A medical professor of much celebrity, who visited the spot, could discover nothing there to generate disease, beyond what is found elsewhere. Unfortunately for these croakers, experience has fully demonstrated to all whom regret and envy do not render insensible to proof, that no part of the State is less subject to fatal disorders; and the enormous advance of a thousand percent on the first cost, has been offered for some lands in Bluffdale. Such is the nature of the soil that rains, however copious, are quickly absorbed; consequently the roads are always free from mud, and the prairies from putrescent waters. Nothing can be more pure and limpid

than the cold springs that gush from the bluffs. The rank vegetation is never suffered to undergo decomposition, and load the air with disease. The grass has hardly ceased to vegetate, before it is consumed by the devouring flames. Miles of prairie are seen on fire at once, and, especially when viewed from the heights, forcibly calls to mind the conflagration of all things.

On the highest of the bluffs, and on the cones beyond, which resemble the common Indian mounds in every thing but their immense size, are the graves of a race who once peopled this interesting spot, but whose very name has ages since gone to oblivion. The coffins are about three feet in length, composed of flat stones. Once the human forms that quietly repose in these rude sepulchres, were animated—their hearts beat high with joy and hope. How little did they dream while dancing by moonlight on the smooth grass, or listening to tales of war and love, under the shade of the oaks that spread their giant arms over the pebbly springs, that the smoke of their wigwams would cease to curl around the craggy bluffs—the white man occupy their lovely retreat—his cattle low on the prairie where they were wont to chase the buffalo and the deer—and their deeds of renown be forgotten forever.

At the foot of the same bluff is the grave-yard of the present inhabitants, where many tears have fallen. What a striking contrast, this stupendous wall of rock, coeval with the world, and scoffing at the flight of years, presents to the remains of man that moulder around it.

There is a lonely, solitary grandeur, in the view from the bluffs that induces contemplation; and during a residence in that settlement, I frequently remarked the deep influence which the surrounding scenery exerted upon the tone of feeling of the inhabitants. Isolated by nature from the rest of the world, they rarely look for society beyond the walls that bound them; and I found there, as much at least, of that touching interest in each other's happiness, enjoined by Christian volume, as I have ever seen elsewhere.

Near the middle of the settlement, built by the joint labors of all, is their plain but commodious school house, where every child, old enough, is taught. A Sunday school has been taught there during the last seven years, and it was the happiness of the writer of this article to aid in conducting it the first season of its establishment. It was an interesting sight to see the groups of rosy little girls and boys, on a bright Sunday morning, pouring in from among the hills and from the prairie, dressed in their best attire, "clean as silver," their faces beaming with joy at the return of that happy day. Their parents often accompanied them and it was gratifying to observe the honest pride that sparkled in the eyes of the mothers on hearing the well-recited lessons of their children. The first time these scholars were presented with the reward books earned by study and good conduct, it was interesting to witness the pleasure and thankfulness expressed in every look. They could hardly realize that they were so rich—that the books were their "very own," as they expressed it; and they returned home with eager steps to show their treasures. These children were the offspring of parents who supported themselves by labor, and to whom the value of a book was not trifling. Could some of our countrymen who have so liberally aided Sunday schools and Bible societies, have listened, as I have, while the superintendent was telling these scholars what benevolent men have done for them, and seen tears of gratitude glistening in the eyes of sixty scholars, of a remote and secluded settlement, they would have felt paid for some share of their toils and donations.

This settlement was commenced in the year 1821, when the land was first exposed to sale by the United States. Captain Gideon Spencer, an officer in the late war, is considered the patriarch and pioneer of that settlement. In 1820, accompanied by several others, he ascended the Illinois River, from Missouri, where he then resided and explored the country on both sides to a great distance. The place since called Bluffdale received the preference. A few individuals resided there on the unsurveyed land, but the principal inhabitants were In-

dians. Here was their Paradise; game and fish were plenty; and here, too, was freedom from care, ignorance of all the ills of wealth and ambition. Their houses were of an oval shape, covered with mats of tall prairie grass and were placed so as to form a half circle. They formed a village of about ninety houses. Soon after the sale of the land in 1821, they disappeared, manifesting the deepest regret on leaving the spot on which they had been born, which was associated with so many tender recollections.

Among the most beautiful farms of Bluffdale are those of Captain Spencer, selected by him before any purchase had been made, and of Mr. Rodgers. Infant vineyards and large orchards of every variety of fruit congenial with the climate, are now seen on those two farms, so recently in a state of nature. Much attention is paid to improvements in agriculture, and the silk worm has been extensively reared by one family for the last three years.

From the richness of the soil, its springs, boundless pasturage, its excellent quarries of building and fencing stone, and its proximity to the Illinois River, it must unavoidably become a place of wealth. It is distant from St. Louis about eighty miles by the river. Steamboats have arrived there almost daily during the past season. A postoffice is established there, from which more than fifty newspapers and other periodicals are distributed weekly to the citizens of that little settlement. Among the number are six of your Illinois Monthly Magazine.

I have seen no other place that united so many desirable qualities as Bluffdale.

“And I said if there’s peace to be found in the world,
The heart that is humble might hope for it here.”

Bluffdale.

The Festival at Bluffdale

TAKEN FROM THE WESTERN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, NOVEMBER 1834

VOLUME II, PAGE 571 TO 577.

"Did you go to the Fourth of July?"

"Why, yes; to be sure I did. Did not you?"

"No; the description is all I want. So let me know all about it."

"In the first place, there was the parade."

"Was that grand?"

"Splendid! Conceive of several thousand troops—'horse, foot and dragoons'—besides artillery, rifle corps, and what not; arms glittering, plumes waving, uniforms multiform, yet all handsome and symmetrical; and those of each corps seemingly fabricated like wooden combs and wooden clocks, by machinery. And they moved by machinery, too; first, all the left legs, then all the right; just as if a piston rod reached from one to the other and acted on each pair of legs, at the same time. O! it was beautiful! And the music—cymbals, timbrels, clarinets, flutes, hautboys, kettle-drums—aye, and the very old serpent, roaring like a lion."

"That was rather queer music, I should think."

"Anything for a noise, you know, on the Fourth of July."

"True; I had forgotten that. But, go on."

"There were Majors A and B and C and D, and so on; and Colonels E, F. G. H. I. K, etc.; and there were two brigadiers and the major-general with their aids all dressed in full uniform, and superbly mounted; each trying which could equip the most elegantly. And they formed and dressed, and faced and marched and wheeled, and at last being all ready, General A took command in fine military style; and then they all marched off to the open ground on the commons. You can't

think what an appearance they made; only the dust was so thick you couldn't see them. The commons were surrounded with booths where all sorts of good things could be had for money. And there were roly-poly tables, wheels of fortune, and I don't know how many games and devices; men and women, and boys and girls were very busy among them, eating, drinking and playing. But when the troops came, everybody turned to look at them; and there was scrambling, running and scuffling and fighting and shouting and screaming to get a good place to see the manoeuvring. O, it was lovely, I tell you!"

"No doubt."

"And then the troops marched up, and wheeled and faced and charged, and fired and then halted and executed the manual and all that, in fine style; and at last after they had paraded about until they seemed ready to drop, they all at once they stretched out—deployed, I think the general called it—into lines and a long line it was, I assure you. And, when all was ready, there was a roaring of cannon and rattling of small arms to some purpose. I'll tell you how it was. The general ordered them to fire a triple feu-de-joie; and they began at one end of the line and let off one after another, clear to the other end, just as fast as the roll of a drum. It was fine!"

"Very; for delicate ears and nerves."

"Pretty soon the general made a short speech to them, which nobody heard only a few just around him, and then dismissed them; when they marched off in regiments or companies, as they pleased, to the different places where they were to dine."

"But had you no orations? Was it all marching and eating?"

"O, yes! Orations enough. But they did not gain much attention. The people were too busy or tired to listen very attentively. But then came the lively time. The tables were loaded with dainties——

"The soldier tired of war's alarms'

or, the fatigues of parade, at least, set to with keen relish; having whetted the appetite with divers bracers, and so forth; ate and drank for the good of his country to the manifest injury of his purse, his health, his reason, and his morals. And it was not long before the patriotic fire burst forth in songs and jests and oaths, and disputes, and quarrels, and fights until most of the gardens or groves, where they happened to be enjoying their feast of love and reason, assumed quite the air of the battlefield; only each of the belligerents here, like the Yankee volunteer during the late war, was 'fighting on his own hook.' "

"Now this I should call rejoicing with a vengeance. But go on."

"I have not much more to tell. Towards sundown you might have seen them gathering together such as were in tolerable marching order—the others were got home in carriages or carts, as it happened—and making their way towards their several places of rendezvous."

"Did they move like spinning jennies now?"

"Rather reeling in their motions. The piston rod was broke. Too high pressure."

* * * * *

Reader, this is not a description of the festival at Bluffdale but it is what my eyes have seen, my ears heard and my heart felt; it is what all have seen. I will proceed to *our* festival.

Some of us in C— (Carrollton) had an invitation to attend the celebration of independence by the Bluffdale Temperance Society; and of course, those whose arrangements permitted chose to go. Accordingly as soon as the preliminaries were settled, the horse borrowed of one, the carriage of another, and the harness wherever it could be got, I put my wife and the babe (of course) into it; and away we went.

My friend B, rode alongside, and a pleasant ride it was, of some eight miles. The first half, recently opened prairie, was now wholly occupied by farms. The tall open grove which shades the last four miles, was only in a few instances dis-

figured by "improvements"; so that in the main the grassy knolls and flowery delis appeared in their primeval beauty, while the undergrowth was so sparse and so clustered as rather to give the idea of an ornamental grove than a wild and untouched forest.

We descended into the bottom by a gradual slope, behind a high and extended peak, that shut out all views on that side; so that we only caught a glimpse of the fields and meadows through a kind of half intercepted vista formed by the glen down which we passed. As we approached the foot of the hill we came in view of the place where the festival was to be held; and truly it was a sweet, charming scene. There were men and women and children, sitting, standing, walking or reclining, according to their several inclinations; some in groups; some alone but not lonely; some kindling a fire and preparing a place to hang tea kettles on; some carrying water; some ladies laying the table; all occupied, none toiling to fatigue.

I wish I could describe the place. I know you have read descriptions of Bluffdale that made you think of Paradise; and what is more, they were true, too. But I mean this particular spot where the community of Bluffdale meet as to a common centre. It is one of those glens which open from the table-land for the passage of some bright little brook, that wanders about from side to side as if to catch the various views before it emerges to the open plain. Here at the mouth of the glen on either hand stands a bold and massy pinnacle of solid rock, worn and rounded by the horizontal action of water, no doubt, to the appearance of lofty towers, built to guard the approach to this sweet little vale between. Looking up the glen, you see on its diminutive base a farmhouse—a little elevated and partly hidden by native trees—with its offices, and gardens and fields; and on the hillsides, falling gracefully back in varied form, the trees stand singly and in clusters—now opening to the enlivening influences of the sun, and now shutting out his beams with their dense foliage.

But come out more into the open plain. You will have to climb this fence and walk through the stubble. There; now turn your face to the bluff. What a sight! Those towers you now see stretching out right and left, as far as eye can reach, into magnificent embattled castles. They are somewhat in ruins to be sure; the rounded summits covered with verdure, and the sides ornamented with beautiful bunches of the trumpet creeper; but there are the walls. See the masonry! The lines as regular as Rogers would have done them. The jutting turrets, and aspiring towers, and buttress open from the wall it joins nearly to the top, combine to render the illusion perfect. But you are not in old England, but in new Illinois. I will prove it. Turn your eye to the glen again. There, on a line with the bluffs you see the framed school house—just where the road empties. Then the log stable—not very picturesque. Then, further down, and on the other side of the opening, the company is collected under that beautiful shade. Did you ever see a more perfect shade? Not a sunbeam darts through those beautiful black walnuts, yet open and airy as the prairie itself. Now look behind the group; you see the trees rising above one another almost to the top. It looks as if you could jump over the whole grove, without touching, and as if the trees were trying to hide the rocks behind them. But they cannot: They stand out in high relief.

Now, turn around; come to this higher ground. What do you see? The plains of Eden? No, this is Bluffdale. I hope the fields stretched out for miles with the yellow wheat, half harvested, the waving oats and rustling corn do not disappoint you. To me, who have a large family that cannot live on beautiful scenery alone, I assure you they enhance the interest of the prospect, mightily. But look beyond them: there is the prairie, as smooth, as green, as flourishing as heart can wish, and charming groves not only fringe the whole, but here and there interspersed, give a sweet variety to the general view.

But to the festival. It was formed for man as he is—partly intellectual, and partly animal. A stage was erected whereon

chairs and tables were set for the officers of the society and the orator; and the dinner table spread immediately in front with benches for the accommodation of the company. The exercises were commenced with prayer; the Declaration of Independence was, of course, read; and then an appropriate oration was delivered.

“An oration! Was it good?”

“Good! It was delivered by John Russell.”

After all I am not sure that I can give you a full idea of the interest of the occasion. Think—the orator standing up amidst his neighbors, convened for the purpose of a rational celebration of his country’s glory; without a single fear of riot, quarrel disturbance or excess. Before him a profusion of refreshments poured out by the warm-hearted matrons of the dale, from their various vehicles—without a single drop of poison—and the whole formed into a band for the purpose of saving themselves and their children from a thralldom infinitely worse than that which our forefathers had thrown off.

There he stands. Behind him rises the ambitious grove, aspiring to the summit of the lofty bluff, which yet it cannot reach. Before him the little valley bounded by the sudden rise of the bold cliff that stands the sentinel of time; on the right by sloping hills, the noble sweep of their concave forming a gigantic amphitheatre; on his left the broad prairie whose nearest myriads of acres, covered with rich and flourishing crops are thrown by the industry of man into a kind of immense chequer-board—there he stands; his theme

“Looking before and after.”

first throws a glance at the scenes of by-gone years and then peers into futurity, not to inquire curiously of things unknown, but to purpose and to do for the benefit of those who shall then live.

The first sentence drew tears. It was a happy illusion to the group around him, gathered from various states and regions to enjoy the blessings of freedom and plenty and peace and home, and society, and religion, here, on a spot so beautiful and so recently wild and tenantless. And when he told

the children how their grandsires fought and bled and suffered to achieve the liberty we now enjoy; when for their benefit he set in new forms of beauty the old and precious jewels of Revolutionary story, there were hearts overshadowed by gray hairs, which glowed and melted and young hearts that beat high with patriotic feeling. And then when the orator came to the specific object of the day and pointed to the foe now lurking in the dark ravines of the forest and coiled in the supervenomous worm of the still, there were those who looked back with regret and forward with high and noble purpose, not merely to keep themselves free henceforth from the foils and curse of intemperance, but to throw a shield of determined and sympathetic hearts—a noble cordon sanitaire—round the generations who shall live hereafter.

The business of the society occupied a few minutes and then the company sat down to the plentiful and sumptuous cold collation—accompanied by the refreshing beverage whose steam rose to enliven but not inebriate; for the ladies had taken care to provide abundance of excellent tea and coffee for the numerous guests. It was a feast in the true and complex sense of the word. It was a feast prepared by the ladies.

I took a walk after dinner with the orator and our friend B, and had a more extended and particular view of the scene than I had opportunity to take before; and what enhanced the pleasure, an interesting conversation with the intelligent and pious companions of my walk. It was a feast of reason and a flow of soul.

One thing amused us. Casting our eyes over the prairie beyond the fields, we saw some miles off, a large herd of cattle, stretched out in continuous space perhaps of a mile. "There," said I, "is the cavalry." The illusion was perfect. It required not the effort of imagination to form a regiment or two of cavalry before our eyes, but the exertion of memory to bring us back to the sober fact.

In due season the company separated, not with aching heads and boiling blood to sleep off fumes of poison and wake with regrets and remorse; but to recall with new pleasure the de-

lightful associations and occurrences of the day, and to put in practice the virtuous and noble principles then resolved on. I have seen the gorgeous sights and joined the festive boards, and listened in stately halls to the eloquent harangues of our national anniversary, while yet the fervor of youth gave zest and novelty to it all; but never before did I mingle in a celebration so free from fault, so really ennobling as the festival at Bluffdale.

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EDITORIAL

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JOURNAL OF
THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Published Quarterly by the Society at Springfield, Illinois.

JESSIE PALMER WEBER, Editor-in-Chief.

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Applications for membership in the Society may be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Springfield, Illinois.

Membership Fee, One Dollar, Paid Annually.

Life Membership, \$25.00

VOL. VII.

JULY 1914

No. 2.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society was held in the Senate chamber in the State Capitol Building at Springfield, Thursday and Friday, May 7 and 8, 1914. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, the president of the Society, presided over all sessions.

The members of the Society also rejoiced in the presence of their honorary president, Colonel Clark E. Carr, who made the journey from Washington to attend the meeting, and who is in much better health than he was a year ago at the 1913 annual meeting.

There were no changes in the officers of the Society. The entire Board of Directors and other officers were re-elected.

The program as printed was carried out with but few changes in its arrangement.

Captain J. H. Burnham read his most excellent and carefully prepared address on the destruction of Kaskaskia by the Mississippi River. To the preparation of this paper Captain Burnham has devoted months of labor and research. He

has furnished the Society a definite contribution in this account of this most interesting and curious page of Illinois history, and it is to be congratulated that Captain Burnham was able to give the time and labor necessary for its accomplishment. The paper was accompanied by fine maps which will be published in the Transactions of the Society as a part of the address.

On the morning of Thursday a telegram was received from Mrs. J. A. James, announcing the fact of the sickness of Professor James and his consequent inability to present his lecture on the Illinois State park system. Happily Professor A. R. Crook of the State Museum of Natural History gave the Society a most interesting address on Indians and archaeology with some fine illustrations. The address of Professor W. W. Sweet on the Methodist Church and Reconstruction was given on Thursday evening instead of in the morning of that day.

The address on the Williamson County Vendetta by Judge George W. Young of Marion was in the absence of Judge Young read by Miss Lottie E. Jones of Danville.

The other addresses were presented as given in the printed program.

On Friday evening the annual address was delivered by Judge O. N. Carter of the Illinois State Supreme Court.

The subject of Judge Carter's address was the Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County.

Judge Carter added in the most entertaining manner to this valuable and exhaustive paper, anecdotes of famous judges and lawyers. The address is published in full in this number of the Journal.

The reception which followed Judge Carter's address was held in the State Library, and the handsome Library rooms were beautifully decorated and refreshments were served to the Society and its friends. The reception was one of the most enjoyable and beautiful affairs ever given by the Society.

Mrs. C. C. Brown and Mrs. B. H. Ferguson had full charge of this part of the annual meeting. They were assisted by

Mrs. Logan Hay, Mrs. Victor E. Bender and a number of the young ladies of Springfield. Mrs. I. G. Miller had charge of the decorations of the Senate chamber and the Library.

Music was furnished by several Springfield musicians including Mrs. Mary Tiffany Hudson, Miss Edith Wright, Miss Louise Helmle and Mr. Elmer J. Kneale. Many prominent citizens attended the sessions of the annual meeting. Naturally many members of the legal profession came to hear Judge Carter's address. Most of these lawyers are members of the Historical Society, and so were not guests but hosts on this occasion. Governor E. F. Dunne also honored the Society with his presence.

The program in full is as follows:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Thursday Morning, May 7, 1914, 10 o'clock.

Senate Chamber.

Address: The Methodist Church and Reconstruction,
W. W. Sweet, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Address: Destruction of Kaskaskia by the Mississippi River,
J. H. Burnham, Bloomington, Illinois.

Part I. The Work of the Rivers,
J. H. Burnham.

Part II. Old and New Kaskaskia,
H. W. Roberts, Chester.

Thursday Afternoon, 2:30 o'clock.

Address: In Black Hawk's Home,
John H. Hauberg, Rock Island, Illinois.

Songs: Miss Louise Helmle.

Address: Chief Little Turtle.

Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, Chicago, Ill.
Address: The Life and Services of Shelby M. Cullom,
Henry A. Converse, Springfield, Illinois.

Thursday Evening, 8:00 o'clock.

The Illinois State Park System. Illustrated.

J. A. James, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.
Songs: Miss Edith Wright.

Friday Morning, 9:00 o'clock.

Director's Meeting in the office of the Secretary.

10:00 o'clock, in Senate Chamber.

Business Meeting of Society.

Reports of Officers.

Reports of Committees.

Miscellaneous Business.

Election of Officers.

Address: The Williamson County Vendetta,
Hon. Geo. W. Young, Marion, Illinois.

Address: The Yates Phalanx. The 39th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
W. H. Jenkins, Pontiac, Illinois.

Friday Afternoon.

General Topic: An Account of the Great Whig Meeting held at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840. With Music of the Campaign.

Address: Representation at the Convention from Northern Illinois.
Mrs. Edith P. Kelly, Bloomington, Illinois.

Address: Southern Illinois and Neighboring States at the Convention,
Mrs. Martha McNeil Davidson, Greenville, Illinois.

Address: The Young Men's Convention and Old Soldiers' Meeting at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840.

Mrs. Isabel Jamison, Springfield, Illinois.

Friday Evening, 8:00 o'clock.

Quartet: Illinois.

Annual Address: Early Courts of Chicago and Cook County.
Judge O. N. Carter, Chicago, Illinois.

Songs: Mrs. Mary Tiffany Hudson.

Reception in the State Library.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

May, 1913—May, 1914.

May 7, 1914.

To the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN: The Illinois State Historical Society is now fifteen years old, this being its fifteenth annual meeting. The Society was organized June 30, 1899, as the result of the preliminary meeting held at the University of Illinois May 19, 1899. The first annual meeting was held at Peoria the following January (January 5-6, 1900), the second annual meeting was held at Springfield, January 30-31, 1901. At this meeting the secretary reported that there were about sixty members.

An able address was delivered before the Society by Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary and director of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in which he stated that that day, (January 30, 1901,) was the fifty-second birthday of the Wisconsin Historical Society. In the report of the secretary at the sixth annual meeting held in Springfield, January 25-26, 1905, two hundred and fifty-one members were reported. This included twenty-eight editorial or newspaper members.

At the tenth annual meeting eight hundred members were reported and today the Society numbers:

Honorary members.....	17
Life members	12
Active	1,583
Newspaper editors	47
<hr/>	
Total	1,659

and is the largest State society in the United States in point of numbers. We have lost by death since our last annual meeting sixteen of our members. They are:

Mr. H. L. Sayler, Chicago, Illinois, May 31, 1913.

Miss M. Frances Chenery, Springfield, Illinois, June 7, 1913.

Mr. Albert Atherton, Pleasant Plains, Illinois, June 11, 1913.

Mr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Madison, Wisconsin, October 22, 1913, (an honorary member).

Mrs. Katherine Goss Wheeler, Springfield, Illinois, November 19, 1913.

Mr. C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago, Illinois, November 5, 1913.

Mr. Thornton G. Capps, Greenfield, Illinois, December 11, 1913.

Mr. Louis Waltersdorf, Chicago, Illinois, December 12, 1913.

Mr. John H. Drawyer, Bradford, Illinois, 1913.

Mr. J. M. Ryrie, Alton, Illinois, 1914.

Professor Henry B. Henkel, Springfield, Illinois, February 26, 1914.

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, January 28, 1914, (an honorary member of the Society).

Mr. Edgar S. Scott, Springfield, Illinois, March 22, 1914.

Mr. Charles B. Campbell, Kankakee, Illinois, April 1, 1914.

Mr. W. H. Thacker, Arlington, Washington, April 1, 1914.

Brief biographies of these members have appeared in the Journal and I will not at this time repeat them. An address on the life of Senator Shelby M. Cullom will be a part of the proceedings of this annual meeting.

I again desire to call your attention to the oft repeated requests of the secretary to be informed in the case of deaths in our membership. You are urgently requested to notify the secretary if you learn of the death of a member of this Society.

Members express their interest in the Society and their pleasure in its publications by many kind letters. I beg to read a brief one from one of our members and I hope the Society will see fit to send a word of greeting to the writer of the letter.

"More, Illinois, May 4, 1914.

My Dear Mrs. Weber:

I am enclosing the \$1.00 for dues in the Historical Society and would be delighted to attend the meeting in Springfield and hear the interesting topics discussed so ably, as I am sure they will be, but alas! I am a hopeless shut-in, not likely to enjoy attending anything beyond the walls of my room. But with all my limitations I find life worth living because of the many love feasts I can have in print and script. My mind can travel, yea even wander, in the realms of reason and I can have beautiful thoughts all of the time. In all good societies I can *belong* even if I can't *throng*.

May the Illinois Historical Society live long and prosper!

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs.) KATHARINE STAHL."

On November 19, 1913, this Society held a memorial meeting in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, at which time Mr. Lincoln delivered his celebrated Gettysburg address. Governor Dunne by special proclamation called the attention of the people of the State to this historic anniversary and asked them to observe it. The Historical Society gladly acted upon the patriotic suggestion of our Governor and on the evening of November 19, 1913, the meeting was held. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by those who attended it.

Governor Dunne, after being introduced by Dr. O. L. Schmidt, president of the society, presided over the meeting and addresses were made by Judge J. O. Cunningham, a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln; State Superintendent of Public Instruction F. G. Blair; and Hon. Everett Jennings. These were noteworthy addresses. Stéphenson Post, G. A. R., attended in a body and the soldiers who had been participants at

the Battle of Gettysburg were asked to come to the speakers' stand and there an eloquent address was made to them, especially, by Hon. Everett Jennings. The meeting was successful in every detail.

Since the last meeting of this Society the commission created by the last General Assembly to arrange for the celebration of the State's centennial anniversary has been organized.

The president and secretary of the State Historical Society are members of the Centennial Commission, as are Senator Hearn, Senator Hay, Senator Johnson, President James, Professor Greene, Professor Garner, all members of the Historical Society.

The commission met and organized by making Senator Hearn chairman and Jessie Palmer Weber secretary of the commission. Committees have been appointed and work has been laid out for them. The plan contemplates a significant celebration of the centennial year by a great historical publication; celebrations in every community in the State by schools, clubs, fraternal organizations, historical societies and a great celebration at Springfield and it is hoped that there will be as an enduring memorial by the State to its hundred years of progress, a Centennial Memorial Building, the dedication of which will be a part of the centennial celebration. Senator Logan Hay is the chairman for the Centennial Memorial Building; Dr. Schmidt for the Centennial Memorial Publications; President James of the celebration at Springfield; Senator Kent E. Keller of the State Wide Celebration; Professor Greene on Monuments and Memorials; Jessie Palmer Weber on the Historical Pageant. There are other important committees, but the above mentioned are of special interest to the Historical Society.

The members of the Historical Society are expected to bear an important part in this great work and the Centennial Commission asks your aid and co-operation.

Your secretary attended the State Conference of Daughters of the American Revolution at Quincy last October and made a report of the working of the Fort Massac Park Trustees.

A member of this Society, Mrs. E. S. Walker, made at that same conference an admirable report as State chairman of the Illinois D. A. R. committee on historic research. You are all familiar with the splendid work that Mrs. Walker is doing in compiling the names and records of military services and the places of burial of Revolutionary soldiers buried in Illinois. Mrs. Walker is doing this work by counties of Illinois. She is carefully verifying these. I suggest that the Society express in some manner its appreciation of her labors.

Miss Georgia L. Osborne, chairman of the genealogical committee will report to you that the list which she has compiled of the Historical Library's various works on genealogy, is nearly ready for distribution. She will not, however, tell you of how much labor she has bestowed upon it and how valuable it will be to genealogists and genealogical students.

The secretary of the Society has been asked by Mr. Scott Matthews, pure food commissioner of this State, to assist him in the preparation of a text-book for schools. This book is to contain historical information in regard to pure food legislation and of the resources and history of the State. It is planned to have it in the hands of the school children of the State by the opening of the school year in the autumn.

The secretary has also been invited by the Illinois Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition to place an exhibit in the Lincoln memorial room in the Illinois Building at San Francisco at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. This it is hoped will be a truly significant exhibit. The secretary begs the assistance of the Society in the collection of Lincoln material that will be worthy of the State of Illinois. The Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission, of which the governor is a commissioner, with twenty deputy or associate commissioners is building for Illinois a splendid building and the members of the commission desire that the people of this State who visit the Exposition will avail themselves of the comforts and conveniences of the Illinois Building as a resting place and meeting place, and the commission hopes that it will be the headquarters of Illinoisans at the Exposition.

The secretary and several other members of the Society attended the ceremonies at Starved Rock, attendant upon the presentation to the State of Illinois on September 6, 1913, by the D. A. R. of the State of a splendid flag-pole and D. A. R. pennant. This was a notable gathering. Addresses were made by the State regent of the D. A. R., Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Mrs. John C. Ames, vice-president general for Illinois of the D. A. R.; Hon. Samuel Alschuler, Hon. Charles Clyne and Mr. W. R. Osman, all of whom are members of the Historical Society. Other persons distinguished in historical and patriotic work made addresses. I mention those who are members of the Society to show you the part taken by our members in the historical work in this State.

The secretary visited the Rock Island County Historical Society on April 14, 1914, and had the pleasure of addressing the Society. The Rock Island County Society which has such an interesting history to report has in its membership some of the best workers of the State Historical Society. The meeting was an interesting and successful one and your secretary derived much pleasure from her visit.

Next year is the fiftieth anniversary of the termination of the great Civil War of America. It seems to me that if there is any historical event which should be commemorated by jubilee, it is this anniversary of the cessation of the hostilities between our own people. Four years ago we observed the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of that great war. This was a solemn memorial observance, but fifty years of peace and progress should be observed in a different way. If it were not for the fact that the old soldiers who remain with us today are growing feeble and are few in number it would be indeed, an anniversary of rejoicing, but it gives us an opportunity of doing special honor to the veterans who remain with us and of showing them that their bravery and sacrifices are not forgotten by us who are heirs of the prosperity which they made possible. I suggest that the meeting of 1915 especially observe this semi-centennial.

Circular letters have been issued from time to time by the Library and Society asking the assistance of members of the Historical Society and of the citizens of this State in the collection of historical material of all kinds. I again make an appeal for such material.

Mr. Sidney S. Breese of Springfield, grandson of Judge Sidney Breese, distinguished in the annals of this State, has presented the Library with a large number of the letters and papers of his grandfather. These comprise letters to Judge Breese from most of his eminent contemporaries. Among them are letters from Stephen A. Douglas, James Semple, Gustavus Koerner, William H. Bissell, John Wentworth and many others. The collection is most valuable and it is a splendid and generous gift. Lists of gifts and names of donors are acknowledged in the Journal. Your assistance is earnestly solicited.

This Society has passed the experimental stage and it has a great work to do. It is too much to expect that each one of the members of the Society be an active worker, but it is not too much to expect each one to be interested enough to help by suggestion and interest.

It will be remembered that an appropriation for the purchase of the site of old Fort Chartres was made by the last session (Forty-eighth) of the General Assembly. The land has been purchased by the State and this truly historic relic is now a part of the State park system. Mr. William A. Meese, one of the directors of this Society, was largely instrumental in securing this appropriation. Residents of the county and locality have formed an association for the purpose of stimulating interest in and preserving local history. Surely the locality which this Society represents has a history which is as fascinating and thrilling as any pictured by writers of romance. We welcome this new Society to the field of State historical work.

The research work grows rapidly and all of the employes of the Library and the Society are kept busy. The publications, the Journal and the Transactions, and indexing them,

the cataloguing and copying are all arduous labor. You have received copies of Illinois Historical Collection, Vol. IX, a bibliography of Travel and Description in Illinois, 1765-1865, by Dr. Solon J. Buck.

This is an excellent and exhaustive piece of work, although the casual student can form no idea of the amount of work, of laborious painstaking research which Dr. Buck devoted to the compilation of it. Dr. Buck has also been secured by the Centennial Commission to edit its first publication, "Illinois in 1818." The fact that he is to have supervision of this work insures its character and high value.

The work of the Society and Library progresses steadily. Membership in the Society continues to grow, but the members of the Society do not personally attend the meetings as they should do. This gentle scolding applies particularly to Springfield members. I know that members are interested, but so many things come up these busy days that one cannot do everything, and then you receive the papers in the Transactions of the Society; so the meetings are neglected. It is not very inspiring to speakers, however, to have such small audiences. Please do some missionary work with the members of the Society in regard to this matter.

The committees of the Society, too, with notable exceptions, take their duties too lightly. There is, however, good excuse for this, as it is impossible to hold frequent committee meetings, owing to the fact that members reside in all sections of the State. It might be well to arrange committee meetings for the time of the annual meeting of the Society, at which time plans for work of committees could be outlined, and sub-committees appointed. Please think this matter over and offer suggestions to the secretary of the Society.

As I have said, we are steadily progressing. We meet with disappointments along the way, but does not every one—the farmer, the teacher, the merchant, the housekeeper, workers in all lines of human endeavor—all have difficulties with which to contend?

We have every reason for encouragement and none for discouragement. These are some of the activities and some of the problems of the Illinois State Historical Society. But when all is said the principal difficulty is the fact that we are so crowded in every line of our work that the congestion is getting most uncomfortable and even a semblance of order and tidiness is impossible.

We must have more room. We hope for a new building as a centennial memorial, but even if we secure it, we will be very crowded during the intervening years, but if we have a prospect of better things we will bear present inconveniences with such patience and fortitude as we can muster. In closing I beg to thank the directors and members of the Society for continued kindness and helpfulness to me.

To mention what has been done by Miss Georgia L. Osborne would be telling you the work of my right hand. She is my co-worker in everything and she is never too tired to devote her energies to the service of the Society and the Library. I also desire to express my appreciation of the highly intelligent and unremitting assistance of my other assistant in the Library, Miss Anna C. Flaherty. Permit me also to say that the Society owes its thanks to Professor A. R. Crook, president of the State Academy of Sciences, for assistance. The secretary of state, Hon. Harry Woods, is most kind and thoughtful in extending services to the Historical Society, as is Captain F. E. McComb, superintendent of the Capitol Building. I desire to ask the thanks of the Society for the three last named gentlemen.

These, I believe, are the principal matters of interest which I wish to call to your attention.

Very respectfully,

JESSIE PALMER WEBER,

Secretary Illinois State Historical Society.

Approved May 8, 1914.

Illinois Building at The Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, California

On June 30, 1914, ground was broken for the Illinois Building at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Exercises were held in honor of the event in which former residents of Illinois took a leading part.

Citizens of California in large numbers attended the ceremonies.

There were pioneers of both States present, and they proclaimed their loyalty to the State of their birth and the State of their choice. The crowd was the largest which has attended any State exposition event, with the exception of the dedication of the California counties building, and it was the most enthusiastic.

Uncle Ezra Cummings, a bronzed old argonaut of the prairies, who fought chinch bugs in Illinois and Indians in California, came all the way from Tracy to attend the ceremonies.

"I heard Lincoln and Douglas debate in the old Nachusah House in Geneva," said Uncle Ezra. "I've always been proud of Illinois history, and now California is making some history which we'll all be proud of."

Then he became meditative. "I got here about two hours early," he said, "and I've been figuring out that steel tower over there," pointing to the framework of the Tower of Jewels. "They could put a 90-foot windmill on that, and it would pump water enough for five thousand head of stock."

While Uncle Ezra was speculating about the windmill, Justice Henry A. Melvin, chairman of the day, began his address of welcome. Justice Melvin dwelt eloquently on Illinois history which links the State to all the rest of the Union.

The speakers' stand was connected by a direct wire with the office of Governor Edward F. Dunne in Springfield, Illinois,

and Justice Melvin read the following telegram from the Governor:

I deeply regret my inability to be personally present with you at the ground breaking ceremonies at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. However, I take this means to extend to all assembled there my greetings and hearty congratulations on the fact that active work on the Illinois State Building is now about to begin, and that the building will fittingly represent one of the largest and grandest, one of the richest and most fertile States in the Union, and will serve to commemorate some of her illustrious citizens, such as Lincoln and Douglas, Grant, Logan and Altgeld.

The Illinois commission has a wonderful opportunity to demonstrate to the world the pre-eminence of Illinois as an agricultural State. Illinois ranks first in valuation of all farm crops, second in mining, third in oil and is the most important manufacturing State west of the Alleghenies. It is peculiarly fitting that these facts be brought to the attention of the thousands who will visit the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

I stand ready at all times to do what I can to promote the success of the Illinois representation at the great Panama-Pacific International Exposition."

Judge Melvin then read telegrams of congratulation and good wishes from Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, Adolph Karpen, chairman of the Illinois Exposition Commission; Samuel Woolner, Jr., chairman of the building committee of the commission; Senators James Hamilton Lewis and Lawrence Y. Sherman; William McKinley, speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, and Congressmen Thomas Gallagher, James M. Graham, Claude U. Stone and Henry T. Rainey.

Arthur Arlett represented Governor Johnson of California on the program. He dwelt upon the significance of the exposition as a symbol of a new world brotherhood. Supervisor J. Emmet Hayden extended the cordial good wishes of the city in behalf of Mayor Rolph, and Thornwell Mullally spoke for the exposition directorate.

"When Illinois decided to participate, it meant success for the exposition," said Mullally, "for as Illinois goes, so goes the country."

Mrs. Olive Timmons of Berkeley led the audience in singing "Illinois," and Mrs. Sadie Stiles Thompson, president of the Oakland District of the Illinois Society of California, delivered a brief address. Dr. Frederick A. Bliss spoke for the San Francisco District of the Society.

Guy Cramer, resident representative of the Illinois Commission, spoke in behalf of the commission and the citizens of Illinois.

"I believe as a patriotic citizen of Illinois," said Cramer, "that a wholesale charge of kidnaping should lie against you of California. To me, it seems that a monster percentage of the 'Sucker' State which has been lured here, under the hypnotizing effect of your whole-hearted and great-hearted cordiality, has been retained."

Not only in attendance did Illinois claim pre-eminence over other States. It was with a gold spade that ground was broken, whereas other commonwealths have had to be content with silver.

The Governor's flag, a pennant sent to Mr. Cramer from Springfield, was raised above the site by Mrs. L. E. Rockwell, of Quincy, Illinois, who is visiting in Oakland. Mrs. Rockwell is in her eighty-fourth year and has lived in Illinois sixty years.

Illinois will have two elaborate special celebrations at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco if plans being worked out by the Illinois Commission to the Exposition materialize.

Adolph Karpen, chairman of the commission, has arranged with Hollis E. Cooley, chief of special events at the Exposition, for two important days for Illinois.

One will be known as "Chicago Day," and will be October 9, and the other "Illinois Day," July 24. Governor Dunne and his staff will attend on "Illinois Day." The chief exec-

utive will be escorted to the Exposition by the entire First Regiment, State Guard, in full uniform and with Regimental bands, on special trains.

For several months the members of the First Regiment have been making contributions weekly to a fund in charge of Major Abel Davis, which they hope will be large enough by "Illinois Day" to pay all expenses of the Regiment to the Exposition and back.

Adjutant General Dickson has signified his desire that some representation of the Illinois State militia visit San Francisco and take part in the exercises of Illinois Day, and Chicago Day.

As the Illinois State Building is on government ground, being located on the Presidio barracks, the First Regiment will receive attention from the Presidio troops.

Another plan in connection with either "Chicago" or "Illinois" day is to take the Chicago Symphony Orchestra to the Exposition, if a way can be found to raise the money needed for the trip.

Mayor Harrison will be master of ceremonies on "Chicago Day."

THE CAHOKIA MOUND ASSOCIATION FORMED.

So many attempts have been made without success to secure the great Cahokia Mound and other mounds near it for the State of Illinois that our readers will not be surprised to learn that an attempt is being made to have it preserved by the aid of a federal appropriation.

The Illinois State Historical Society feels that this wonderful archaeological relic ought to be the property of the State of Illinois, but it will be glad to aid in the work planned by this new agency, as the important matter is that the mound be preserved.

On March 13, 1914, at St. Louis, the Cahokia Mound Association was formed. It is hoped that at least seventy acres can be secured which will include the great Cahokia or Monk's Mound, and a number of small mounds of the group.

The officers of the association are: Dr. H. M. Whelpley of St. Louis, president, and Dr. R. J. Terry of Washington University, St. Louis, secretary-treasurer. Officers of several historical societies are honorary vice-presidents. The association hopes to secure an appropriation from the Congress of the United States for the purchase of the necessary land. This is a most important work and deserves the assistance of every person who feels an interest in the history of the Mississippi Valley.

JERSEY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY, AUGUST 5, 1914.

Jerseyville, Illinois, July 14, 1914.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber,

Secretary Illinois State Historical Society:—

On August 5th of this year "Little Jersey" will have become a perfect jewel among the counties comprising the State of Illinois.

She will then have arrived at her "Diamond Jubilee" period, or seventy-fifth anniversary.

Our home people, generally, express a desire that the date named be observed and appropriately celebrated, under the auspices of the Jersey County Historical Society. Complying with the wishes of our citizens, said society has various committees at work preparing a program of exercises for celebrating said anniversary day.

In part, the program will include a street parade in the forenoon, composed of the Sabbath schools of the county, our county officers, past and present, our citizens and visiting

friends who were here in 1839, and other divisions of our citizens, led by our city band.

The hour from 11:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. will be devoted to a social time, including short addresses by the older visiting friends, and those who reside here.

From 12:00 m. to 1:30 p. m. the Court House Yard will be at the disposal of those present for basket and picnic dinners.

The newly completed and furnished rest room in the basement of the Court House, will be in charge of a committee of ladies, and open during the day and evening for the use of ladies.

In the afternoon the principal address of the day will be delivered by the Hon. T. J. Selby, of Hardin, Illinois. Mr. Selby was for many years a prominent citizen here, during which time he satisfactorily occupied various responsible positions, being sheriff of the county a half century ago. Besides this address, there will be music, flag drills and other features of the entertainment.

The evening entertainment will include a reproduction of what is known in history as the "Block House Indian Massacre" scene, ending in dispersing the band of Indians and sending their wigwams up in smoke and flames.

You are cordially and earnestly invited to be here, and to take part in the celebration on this Diamond Jubilee and home coming occasion; also to invite others to come and enjoy the day with your Jersey County friends, and to help make this occasion one to be long and pleasantly remembered by all present.

JOHN W. VINSON,
 CORNELIA J. SHEPHARD,
 FANNY H. ENGLISH,
 MAY V. CUTTING,
 GEO. H. VAN HORNE,
 Invitation Committee.

This circular letter explains very well the plans of the Jersey County Historical Society for its annual meeting. These anniversary celebrations are much enjoyed by the citizens of

Jersey County, past and present, and aid greatly in the collection of historical material, as many persons bring to these meetings letters, pictures and other material bearing upon the history of the county. The committees and officers are untiring and deserve great credit.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

The following named books, letters, photographs and manuscripts have been presented to the Library. The Board of Trustees of the Library and the officers of the Society desire to acknowledge the receipt of these valuable contributions and to thank the donors for them.

Stephen A. Douglas. A Memorial. 121 p. 8 vo., Brandon, Vt., 1914. Privately printed. Gift of the editor, Mr. E. S. Marsh.

An Inside View of the Rebellion and American Citizen's Text Book. By Henry Conkling, M. D., Chicago, 1864. Tribune Book and Job Printing Establishment. Paper. 22 p. 8 vo. Chicago, 1864. Gift of E. G. Conkling, Seymour, Illinois.

File of the Weekly Washington Union, Dec. 12, 1847, to Dec. 4, 1848. Washington, D. C. Gift of Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chicago, Illinois.

Natural History Survey of Illinois. Ornithology I, II, by S. A. Forbes. 2 vols. 8 vo. Springfield, Illinois, 1889 and 1913. Gift of Professor S. A. Forbes, Urbana, Illinois.

Illinois State Regent's Report, 1914, Daughters of the American Revolution, 24 p. 8 vo. March 10, 1914. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

"Illustrierte Zeitung." Special issue descriptive of the city of Duesseldorf, its commercial activities and civic attractions. Gift of Brentano, New York City.

Masters of the Wilderness. By Charles Bert Reed, M. D. Gift of the Chicago Historical Society. Publications of the Chicago Historical Society, Fort Dearborn Series. 144 p. 12 mo., Chicago, 1914. University of Chicago Press.

Notable Women of St. Louis. By Anna Andre Johnson. 262 p. 4to. St. Louis, 1914. Mrs. Charles P. Johnson, Editor and Publisher. Gift of Mrs. Charles P. Johnson, St. Louis, Missouri.

House and House Life of the American Aborigines. By Lewis H. Morgan, Washington, 1881. Government Printing Office. 278 p. 4to. Gift of Mrs. William E. Fain, 825 North Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois.

The Story of Old St. Louis. By Thomas Ewing Spencer. Prepared for information of persons who expect to witness the pageant and masque of St. Louis in Forest Park, St. Louis, 1914. St. Louis, Missouri, 1914. 170 p. 8 vo., paper. Gift of Missouri Historical Society.

Halley, Pike and McPike Families. By Eugene F. McPike. 8 vo. Gift of Mr. Eugene F. McPike, Chicago, Illinois.

Revised Ordinances City of Farmington, 1911. 316 p. 8 vo., cloth. Gift of Mr. Clarence M. Routson, Farmington, Illinois.

Souvenir of Farmington, Illinois. Compiled by F. G. Hoagland. Published by Farmington Bugle, Farmington, Illinois. 40 p. 8 vo. Gift of Mr. Clarence M. Routson, Farmington, Illinois.

A Tube to Ireland. A Remedy for Ireland's Unrest and a Plea for its Commercial Betterment by means of a constructive enterprise rather than by Fruitless Legislation. By Henry Grattan Tyrrell. Chicago. Gift of Mr. Henry Grattan Tyrrell, Evanston, Illinois.

The Celebration of the Centenary of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. 66 p. 8 vo. Gift of Centennial Committee, Henry P. Dart, Chairman, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Illinois Valley Wonderland. 24 p. 12mo., pam. Gift of Chicago, Ottawa & Peoria Railway, Joliet, Illinois.

Old Monroe Street. Notes on the Monroe Street of Early Days. 1914. Compiled by Edwin P. Mack. Published by the Central Trust Company of Illinois, 125 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois. 83 p. 12 mo. 2 copies. Gift of Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

School Directory of Kendall County, Illinois. 1913-1914. 19 p. 12 mo. Bristol, Illinois. Publisher not given. Gift of Mr. Amos D. Curran, County Superintendent of Schools, Bristol, Illinois.

The Holy Gospel Protestant and Roman Catholic Versions Compared. By Frank J. Firth. 1911. 491 p. 8 vo. New York, Chicago and Toronto. Cloth. Gift of the family of Mr. Frank J. Firth.

Address in Memory of Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson, President General D. A. R. 1893-1895. Died December 25, 1913. By Mrs. George A. Lawrence, State Regent, D. A. R., Illinois. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

Year Book of the Swedish Historical Society of America. 1911-1913. 183 p. 12 mo. Chicago, 1913. Published by the Society. Gift of Mr. C. G. Wallenius, Secretary Swedish Historical Society of America.

Government in the United States—National, State and Local. By J. W. Garner. 416 p. with supplement of 46 p. 12 mo. New York, 1911, 1913. American Book Company, Publishers. Gift of Professor J. W. Garner, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois.

Thirteen Pamphlets. Gift of the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.

Picture of Summerfield School House near Alton, Illinois. Framed with wood taken from the old School Building. Gift of Mr. G. Frank Long, 506 West Allen Street, Springfield, Illinois.

Post Card Pictures of Old Court House, Metamora, Illinois. Old Hotel, Metamora, Illinois, where Lincoln stopped when Attending Court. Grave of Abraham Lincoln's Father in Coles County, Illinois. Thomas Lincoln's Grave in Shiloh Cemetery, Coles County, Illinois. Gift of Rev. R. F. Cressey, Mattoon, Illinois.

Field Glass Used by General William T. Sherman on his March to the Sea. Presented by him to Hon. Orville H. Browning of Quincy, Illinois. Gift to the Illinois State Historical Society by Mrs. Eliza Price-Miller, of New Berlin, niece of Mr. Browning.

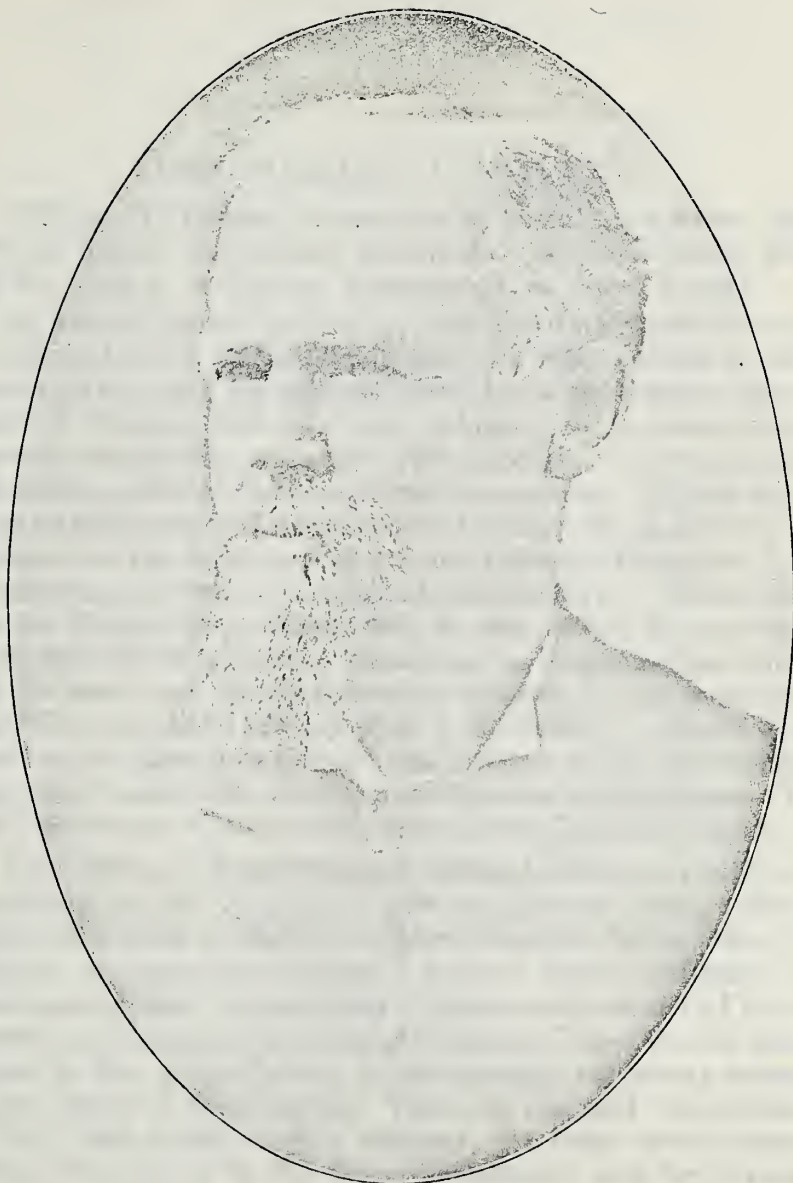
Two Genealogical Charts, Coons Family. Compiled by Percival Coons-Wilbur, 311 Alma Street, Palo Alto, California.

Wedding Announcement of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Goodell (Mrs. Goodell was the daughter of Governor Mattison), addressed to General and Mrs. John Cook. Gift of Mrs. John M. Palmer, Springfield, Illinois.

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NECROLOGY

120a



W. H. THACKER

HON. WILLIAM H. THACKER.

William H. Thacker, a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and valued contributor to this Journal, died at his home in Arlington, Washington, on April 1, 1914.

He was the fourth child of Stephen and Esther (McKinney) Thacker, born in Goshen, Ohio, July 15, 1836. When he was three years of age, his parents moved to the Des Plaines River, west of Chicago, then a frontier wilderness. In subscription schools, and finally at Lake Zurich Academy, he obtained his education, and was then employed as a teacher. In that vocation he migrated to Bath, in Mason County, where, in 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-first Illinois Infantry Regiment, and re-enlisting, served to the close of the Civil War. There also, on the 21st of September, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Melinda Smith. Removing to Virginia, Cass County, he continued teaching country schools, in the meantime studying law in the office of Hon. J. N. Gridley. Admitted to the bar, he there commenced the practice of his profession, and was elected city attorney and justice of the peace. In 1877 he was part owner and editor of the Virginia Gazette.

With the hope of benefiting the failing health of his wife and daughter, he left Virginia in 1890 to locate in western Kansas; but finding climatic conditions there no better than in Illinois, he went on to Idaho. After a year's residence in that bleak region, he continued his westward course to Friday Island, the largest of a group of islands in Puget Sound, combined in San Juan County, in the extreme northwest corner of the State of Washington. There he resumed the practice of law, was elected state's attorney, for three terms represented the county in the State Legislature, and for several years served his people as probate judge. A republican in politics, firm in his principles, but never an "offensive parti-

san" in his successful career there Judge Thacker gained enviable prominence throughout the State as a statesman, jurist, and campaign orator.

He was an inveterate student and a scholar of wide range, making frequent contributions of value to various societies and publications in the lines of literature, history and science. His observations and writings added much to public knowledge of the archaeology, geology and natural history of his ocean-bound location. And his mind was so endowed with fine imagery and ideality as to give him more than ordinary standing among poets. He was a model father and husband, a highly respected and cultured citizen, and in all the walks of life a refined and honorable gentleman.

At length the chilly fogs and capricious weather changes of his island home so impaired the health of himself and family that he was compelled to seek inland more genial atmospheric surroundings. In the Arlington Valley he took up his abode some years ago where, retired from all active business, he passed his remaining days in the quiet enjoyment of his home and literary pursuits, amidst his family, his friends, and his well-assorted library. Mrs. Thacker died there on the 17th of May, 1911, survived by the Judge, two sons and three daughters. For several months he was in declining health, terminating in partial paralysis, from which he was mercifully released by death, conscious and with mental faculties unimpaired, to the last. The last poem he wrote, which well illustrates his faith in life immortal, may very appropriately be here appended. It is entitled "The Bed of Death."

No longer paint the bed of death,
A horrid scene that we should fear;
But rather draw a spirit band
Of friends and loved ones gathering near

To bear the unchained soul away
To broader realms and higher spheres,
To make its onward, upward way
Forever, through the endless years.

What we call death is but a change
From earthly care and pain and strife,
Into a world of fairer fields,
Of purer thought and truer life.

We should not shed the bitter tear,
And mourn as if for one that's lost,
When one we love is freed from pain,
And the "Dark River" safely crossed.

Then paint no more the bed of death,
A scene of terror one should dread;
All who have left this vale of tears,
Are living still—they are not dead!

EDGAR S. SCOTT.

Edgar S. Scott was born in Jacksonville in 1866. He was the son of Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Scott. In 1881 he came to Springfield with Mr. and Mrs. J. Otis Humphrey, where he first secured employment as a clerk in a grocery store. Later Mr. Scott became interested in the insurance business and located in the Ferguson building. He then accepted a position in the First National Bank, and when the Illinois National Bank was organized, became teller in that institution, which position he resigned to engage in business as a stock and bond broker. In 1901 he became president of the Franklin Life Insurance Company.

In 1891 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Cordelia Brown of Divernon, Illinois, who with one daughter, Dorothy Scott, survives him.

Mr. Scott was prominently identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows and was a member of the Central Baptist Church. He was also an active member of the Illini Country Club, the Sangamo Club and the Springfield Commercial Association. He had been for several years a member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

He was a director of the Sangamon Loan & Trust Company and of the Illinois National Bank.

His death occurred in Dallas, Texas, March 23, 1914. The funeral took place in Springfield, Illinois, March 26, 1914, from the Central Baptist Church, Rev. S. H. Bowyer, pastor of the church, officiating, assisted by Rev. Donald MacLeod and Rev. E. B. Rogers. The body was forwarded to St. Louis for cremation, and the ashes returned to Springfield and buried in Oak Ridge cemetery.

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON.

General Adlai Ewing Stevenson died June 14, 1914, at a hospital in Chicago, where he had been taken for medical treatment from his home in Bloomington, Illinois. Thus passed from the stage of American public life a man who had honorably filled a great part in the history of his country.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson, like many distinguished Illinoisans, was born in Kentucky. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, the son of John T. and Eliza (Ewing) Stevenson. The older Stevenson in 1852 removed with his family to Bloomington, McLean County, Illinois. In his new home Mr. Stevenson found friends and relatives who had preceded him to Illinois. The youth, Adlai, attended the public schools of Bloomington and the Wesleyan University, and later he attended Center College at Danville, Kentucky.

In 1857 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law at Metamora, Woodford County, Illinois. As was the case of all young lawyers in those days he had a natural interest in public affairs. His first public office was that of master-in-chancery, which position he filled from 1861 to 1865. In 1865 he was elected state's attorney of Woodford County and he served the people in that capacity until 1869. In 1864 he was nominated for presidential elector on the democratic ticket, but was with the rest of his ticket defeated at the polls. In 1869 he decided to return to Bloomington, where he formed a partnership with James S. Ewing in the practice of law. He was married on December 20, 1866, to Miss Letitia Green, the younger daughter of Rev. Lewis W. Green, president of Center College, Danville, Kentucky. The marriage took place at the residence of Matthew T. Scott, at Chenoa, Illinois, Mrs. Scott being the sister of Mrs. Stevenson.

When he returned to Bloomington in 1869 he was, of course, accompanied by his young wife. They there founded a home within whose walls for more than forty years they dispensed a simple and dignified though hearty hospitality.

In 1874 he was first elected to a seat in Congress. He was defeated for re-election in 1876 by Judge Thomas F. Tipton, but was again elected in 1878. In 1877 he was appointed by President Hayes a member of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy.

He was appointed by Mr. Cleveland during his first term first assistant postmaster-general, and served from 1885 to 1889. While serving in this capacity he made for himself a national reputation, and became a favorite with the members of his party throughout the United States. He was appointed by President McKinley a member of the Bimetallic Congress held in Belgium in 1897.

He was a member of the National Democratic Conventions of 1884 and 1892 and in the latter convention he was chairman of the Illinois delegation.

At this convention, which was held at Chicago, he was nominated for vice-president of the United States on the ticket of which Grover Cleveland was the head. This ticket was elected, and he became by virtue of his office presiding officer of the United States Senate.

In this office his peculiar qualities of mind and heart served him in good stead. He had a charming manner and was most courteous and affable and he greatly endeared himself to the members of the distinguished body over which he presided. His was a judicial temperament, and he was not easily ruffled, and seldom lost his temper.

His association with Mr. Cleveland during their respective terms of office was a close and delightful one.

In the book of reminiscences published by General Stevenson in 1909, he pays a high tribute to Mr. Cleveland, the man, the president and the patriot, in a sketch entitled, "Cleveland as I Knew Him."

At the close of his term as vice-president, March 4, 1897, he returned to his home in Bloomington and resumed the practice of law and the management of his personal affairs, but he did not long remain in retirement, for in 1900 he was again nominated for vice-president of the United States. This convention was held at Kansas City and William Jennings Bryan was nominated for president. Mr. Bryan and General Stevenson were defeated by their republican opponents, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

In 1908 General Stevenson was the nominee of the democratic party for the office of governor of the State of Illinois. He was defeated by Charles S. Deneen by a very small majority.

General Stevenson was devoted to his home and family and to his friends, and he was most fortunate in his domestic relations. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were born four children, one son and three daughters.

Of these children, Lewis Green Stevenson, Mrs. Julia Stevenson Hardin, the wife of Rev. M. N. Hardin, a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, and Miss Letitia Stevenson, survive their parents. The eldest daughter, Mary, died when just entering womanhood, December, 1892, and just before General Stevenson's inauguration as vice-president of the United States. Mrs. Stevenson died December 25, 1913, and was survived by her husband less than six months.

General Stevenson was a student of American history and he was particularly interested in the history of Kentucky and Illinois—his native State and the State of his adoption. As a lawyer and a statesman he made a study of legal and constitutional questions.

General Stevenson was an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society and took much interest in the activities of the Society and twice delivered addresses before it. He also took part in 1908 in the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Lincoln-Douglas debates. He delivered addresses at Galesburg and at Alton. In 1903 General Stevenson delivered the annual address before the Illinois

State Historical Society. His subject was, "The Constitutions and Constitutional Conventions of Illinois." This able address was an account of Illinois from the beginning of European exploration, with special reference to its government and law. This paper has been widely read and quoted and is today practically a text-book for students of the constitutional history of the State.

January, 1908, Mr. Horace White and General Stevenson were the chief orators of the Society's annual meeting. Mr. White gave a brilliant address entitled "Abraham Lincoln in 1854," and General Stevenson gave an eloquent address on Stephen A. Douglas.

This annual meeting will long be remembered on account of the fact that these distinguished men were the guests of the Society and by the profound and remarkable addresses which were delivered by them.

General Stevenson's book, already mentioned, was published by A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago, 1909, under the title "Something of Men I Have Known." This title well describes the volume, but it does not give an idea of the charm of the book, the fund of reminiscences, and of delightful anecdotes of persons noted in the annals of the United States and particularly of Illinois and Kentucky.

General Stevenson was a gentleman of the old school, a type now all too rare. He was an ideal citizen. His domestic life was most happy. He lived with his wife for forty-seven years, from their marriage December 20, 1866, until the death of Mrs. Stevenson December 25, 1913. Around them clustered all that makes life beautiful—children, grandchildren, a beautiful home of peace and plenty, the friendship and respect of their neighbors.

Mr. Stevenson's public life was free from taint of scandal. His ideals were high and pure and he attempted to live up to them.

In closing this brief sketch of the life of Adlai E. Stevenson and summing up his career, no better estimate of his character

can be given than the words which he himself used in closing his sketch of Grover Cleveland:

"In victory or defeat, in office or out, he was true to his own self and to his ideals. His early struggles, his firmness of purpose, his determination that knew no shadow of wavering, his exalted aims, and the success that ultimately crowned his efforts, have given him high place among statesmen, and will be a continuing inspiration to the oncoming generations of his countrymen."

JUDGE W. C. JOHNS.

Judge W. C. Johns came to Illinois in 1849 with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Johns. In 1853 the family located in Decatur. They came to Illinois from Circleville, Ohio, where Judge Johns was born December 7, 1846. They lived in Piatt County for five years before coming to Decatur.

He received part of his education in the Decatur public schools, then went to the model department of the Normal School. He was under the tutelage of Mr. Childs there until he went into the army in 1864. He was a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, one hundred day regiment. After he was mustered out he attended Lombard University for six months and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in June, 1869.

The following summer Judge Johns studied law in the office of Crea & Ewing in Decatur. In the fall of 1869 he entered the Albany Law School and graduated from there in September, 1870. He studied for six months longer in the office of Crea & Ewing and then commenced the practice of law in Decatur. He continued to practice law until his election to the bench. One of his important cases was that of the famous Chicago drainage canal case in which he represented the attorney-general in taking testimony for the Supreme Court.

In 1880 he was elected state's attorney and from 1887 until 1891 he served in the State Senate.

In 1903 he was elected circuit judge of the Sixth Judicial District. He was again elected to the circuit bench in 1909, leading the field by about six hundred votes. In politics he was a staunch republican.

The age of Judge Johns was 67 years, 6 months and 17 days. He was but seven years old when the family moved to De-

Decatur. They first occupied the Dr. May house on East North Street, opposite the old high school. That was then one of the finest homes in Decatur. A few years later Dr. Johns erected the mansion on Johns hill.

In 1882 Judge Johns and Miss Nellie Harper, daughter of a Philadelphia minister, were married. Judge Johns erected a handsome residence on East Eldorado Street, the first door east of where St. Patrick's Church now stands. Mrs. Johns lived only a few years and then Judge Johns returned to the family home on the hill and lived there ever after. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Jane M. Johns, now 88 years old, a brother, S. W. Johns of Decatur, and one sister, Mrs. C. B. T. Moore of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Judge Johns had no children of his own, yet he understood the small boy and was always deeply touched when it was necessary to send a boy to the reform school. Often he would return to his private office with tears rolling down his cheeks after he had sentenced some boys to the reform school, generally for stealing junk. "I don't like to do it. I would rather sentence a dozen guilty men than one little boy, but the law says I must," he said one day after sending six boys to the reform school. "I wish there was some way of punishing the men who buy this stuff from the boys, but we have no law covering them. They are the real offenders. We are born thieves. The baby sees something it thinks it wants and reaches for it. If it is not taught otherwise it will keep on taking what it wants all through life, regardless of who owns the property. A child must be educated to be honest."

It was then that he told a newspaper reporter to get a lawyer to draft a bill prohibiting the purchase of junk or other property from minors. John Hogan drafted the bill and Senator Henson put it through the Legislature and it is the first law Illinois ever had on the subject. Since then Judge Johns had no occasion to send boys to the reform school for stealing junk. He often spoke of the fact with satisfaction.

"Why, I could easily have been sent to the reform school when I was a boy," he said. "My father bought the first

reaper ever brought to this part of the country. It was an immense affair, very heavy and cumbersome, and the castings were all of brass. It was a regular horse killer, and finally father put it in the shed and didn't use it any more. About that time I learned that brass was worth money, and there was a circus coming to town. I took a few pieces of brass from that old reaper and went to the circus. There was enough brass on it to keep me in circus money for a long time. Whenever a boy is brought before me for stealing brass, I am filled with sympathy for him."

Judge Johns served eleven years and nine days as circuit judge. He was elected in 1903, and again in 1909. His first race was against Judge E. P. Vail for the republican nomination. In September, 1902, he and Judge Vail joined in a letter to the county central committee, proposing that the republican primaries should decide which of the two should have the Macon County delegates in the judicial convention. Judge Johns won. A little more than fourteen years before they had joined in a similar letter. That time Judge Vail secured the delegation from Macon County.

The Sixth Judicial District is composed of the counties of Macon, Moultrie, DeWitt, Piatt, Douglas and Champaign. Judge Johns' term would have expired June 15, 1915.

"Judge Johns held court in Decatur almost continuously for the past eleven years," said John Allen, circuit clerk. Three years ago he was ill most of the winter and Judge Cochran served for him. That was the longest time he was off the bench. Judge Johns had about twice as much work as the other two judges in this district. At least two-fifths of the court in the district is held in Decatur.

"In addition to holding court here, he has frequently presided for other judges in the district. About six years ago he was a candidate for the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court. The convention was held in Decatur. He was a factor in that convention, though he was defeated by Judge Dunn of Charleston."

Judge Johns left for California, expecting to sail for Honolulu, Hawaii, to spend the summer with his sister, wife of Admiral C. B. T. Moore. Before he left he told his friends at the court house good-bye. He said it would take him three days and a half to reach San Francisco, and that he expected to rest there for a few days and would probably sail Friday of that week. He had been in poor health for some time. During last winter, between terms of court, he made a trip to Summerville, South Carolina, in the hope of improving his health, but he was really in worse condition than before he left. He died in San Francisco June 25, 1914, and his remains were brought to Decatur, Illinois, for burial.

During the May term of the circuit court it was difficult for him to talk above a whisper, and instead of sitting on the bench he would occupy a chair among the lawyers and close to the witness stand so that it would not be so much of an effort to make himself heard. John Allen, clerk of the court, had to read the court's instructions to the juries.

Before he left Decatur Judge Johns told Mr. Allen that he would never return to the bench again. He said he intended to resign on his return home from Honolulu.

While he did not talk much of his physical condition, it was plain to all who knew him well that his strength was failing rapidly during the past few months. He probably realized that his days were numbered, and a few weeks ago he thought it possible to close up the business of the May term of court on a certain day, he notified all the lawyers who had cases in which he had given decisions to have the decrees signed up by him by that date.

Those who knew Judge Johns closely knew that he had worked very hard the past few months. Besides his duties as judge he worked hard on the briefs to be sent to the Supreme Court regarding the Johns land case, in which it was sought to reform the trust by which the estate of his father was held intact. The land having been voted into the city, the burden of taxation and special assessments would sacrifice some of it

unless it could be platted into city lots and sold, a condition impossible under the terms of the trust.

One of his last acts in this connection was the reading of the proofs of the brief he had prepared. He sent for the printer before he had finished writing the brief, and told him that he must have it all ready to send away by the next evening. It was then late in the afternoon. The work was done and in commenting on it later he declared it the most wonderful evidence of the advancement in the printing business in Decatur that he could recall.

"By 6:00 o'clock yesterday evening," he said, "that brief was finished. It was set up, the proofs corrected, printed and the copies bound and ready to send away by 6:00 o'clock. A few years ago that would have been absolutely impossible. I feel more relieved in getting that brief sent away than anything I have experienced in a long time."

Before he was judge and the dignity of his position deterred many from addressing him with undue familiarity, he was known to everybody as Corry Johns. He was christened Corwin Johns and that was the only name he had until he was 16 years old. His schoolmates and friends as he grew up called him Corry and the name stuck. When he was 16 years old his grandfather, William Martin, asked him to add William to his name, which he did, and his official signature has since been W. C. Johns, though his more intimate friends always called him Corry.

He was named after Tom Corwin, an intimate friend of Dr. Johns. Tom Corwin visited Decatur in 1861, and on that occasion Corwin Johns made his first speech. "Mother wrote that speech for me," he said when telling about it a few years ago, "and it was a corking good effort."

Judge Johns preserved more strict decorum in his court room than any judge ever on the bench in Macon County. He drew a close line between his social and judicial duties, and never allowed the former to interfere in the latter. A close friend stood no better chance of escaping jury duty than the utmost stranger, and the lawyers at the bar were required to

observe the rules of practice and conduct themselves with dignity.

No levity was ever permitted and several times he threatened to clear the court room when people in the audience would laugh at some remark of lawyer or witness, or show an inclination to make a demonstration.

Off the bench Judge Johns was the soul of good humor. He was a delightful conversationalist, a remarkably good story-teller and one of the best of listeners. He was kind, companionable, lovable, with a heart as tender as a school girl's. He could talk well on any subject and he was always worth listening to. Before he ascended to the bench he was in great demand as a public speaker, but in late years he had no time for that. Only once or twice has he consented in recent years to make a public address. At the founders' day exercises at the James Millikin University in 1910 he delivered the commemorative oration for the late James Millikin, and it was a most eloquent tribute.

He never knowingly did any one an injustice. His decisions were seldom reversed by the higher courts. He has been known to reverse his own decisions on one or two occasions. He wanted to be right, and if he was wrong he was glad to admit it.

His devotion to his aged mother was beautiful. He never wanted anything to worry her, and kept a tender watch over her, and he was more than ever careful of her after the death of his sister, Mrs. Fannie Johns Sedgwick, a few years ago.

He was a member of the University Club and whenever present took an active part in the discussions and his opinions always carried weight.

He was an active member of the Illinois State Historical Society and his death is a great loss to the Society.

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